



gegründet

1780.

LORD CLIVE

BY

MACAULAY.



München.

J. Lindauer'sche Buchhandlung
(Schöpping)

Biogr.

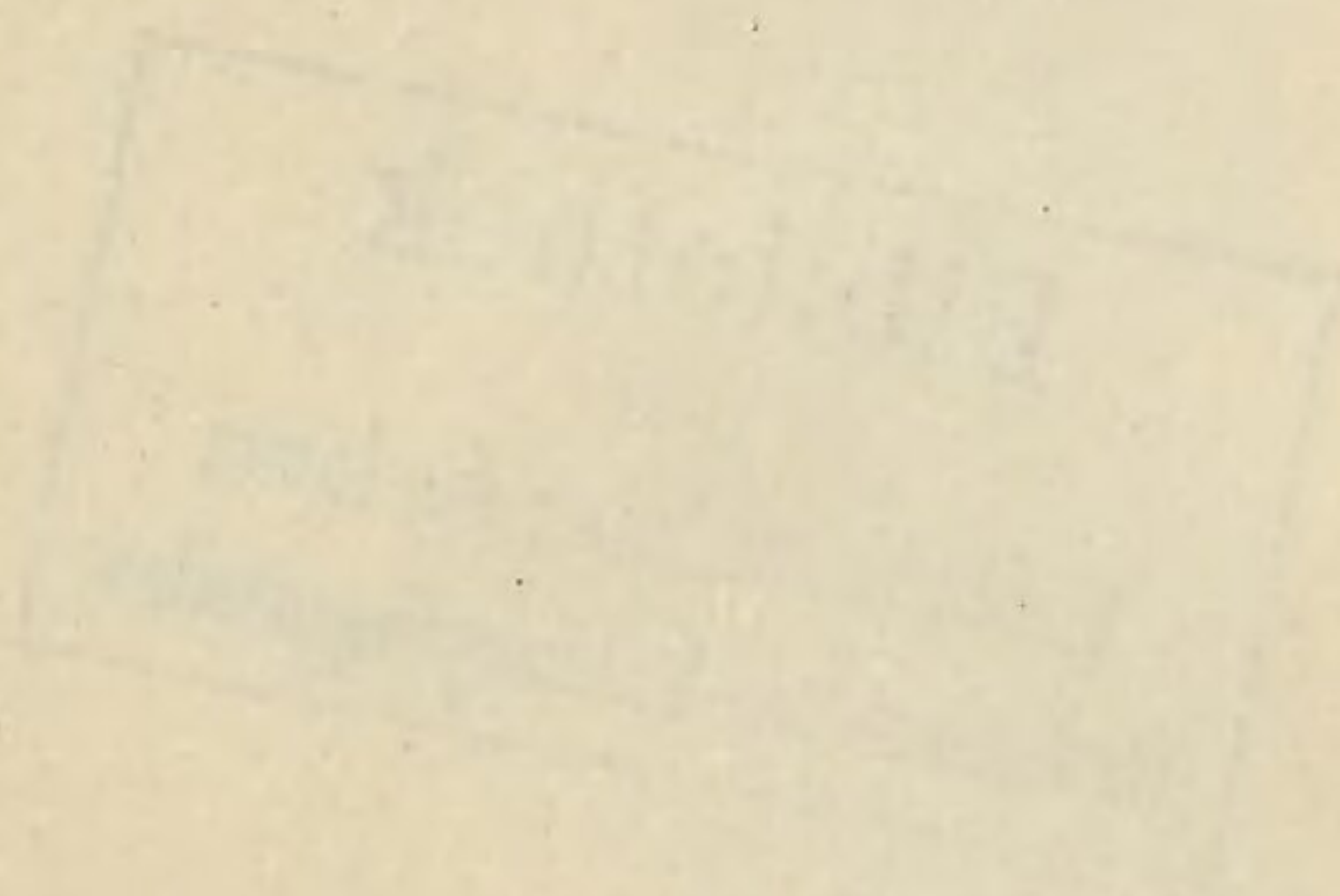
247 ea

Macaulay
(Clive)

496

570

Bibliothek
des
K. Staatsministerium des Innern
für Kirchen- und Schulangelegenheiten.



LORD CLIVE

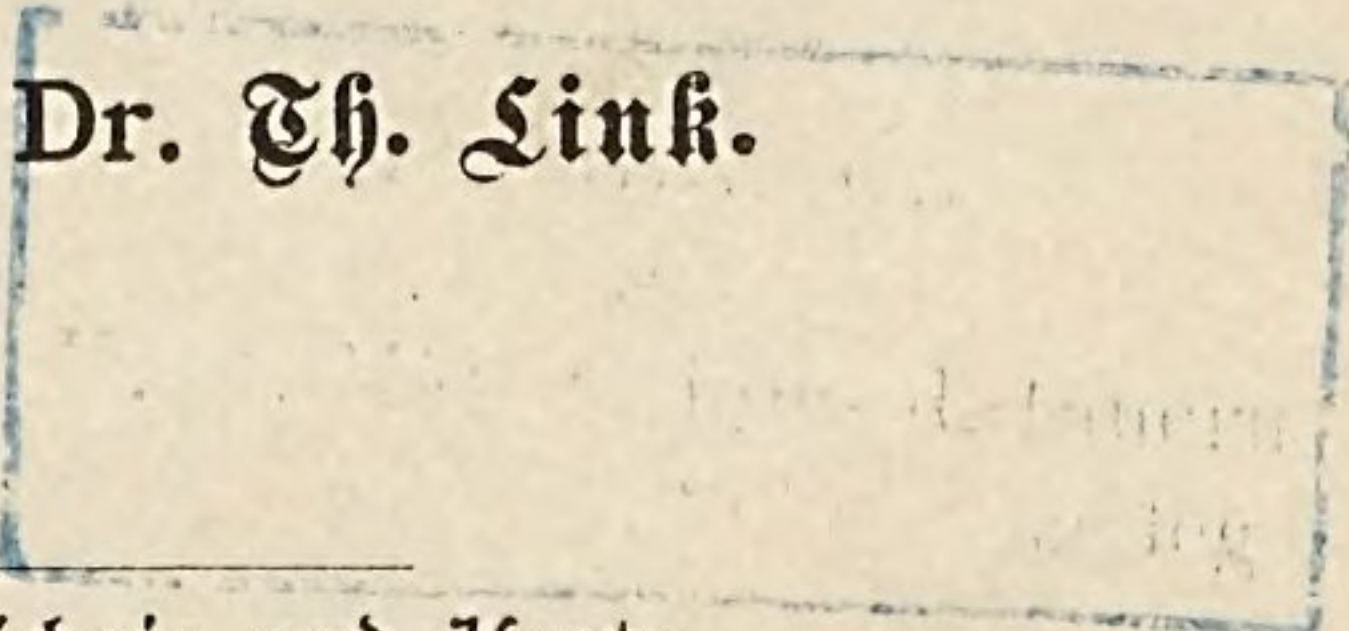
BY

MACAULAY.

Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben

von

J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link.



Mit Wörterverzeichnis und Karte.

München, 1894.

J. Lindauer'sche Buchhandlung (Schöpping).

g. n. 19.





Macaulays Leben und Schriften.

Thomas Babington Macaulay wurde 1800 zu Rothley-Temple in der Grafschaft Leicester als Sohn eines reichen Kaufmannes geboren. Er studierte zu Cambridge und London die Rechte und liess sich 1826 als Advokat nieder, widmete sich aber später fast ausschliesslich der schriftstellerischen Thätigkeit. Die Critical und Historical Essays, die er seit 1825 in der Edinburgh Review erscheinen liess, lenkten bald die Aufmerksamkeit des Publikums auf ihn. Im Jahre 1830 wurde er in das Parlament gewählt, wo er sich durch seine hervorragende Rednergabe auszeichnete und eine bedeutsame Rolle spielte. 1834 zum Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates in Kalkutta ernannt, lebte er bis zum Jahre 1838 in dieser Stellung in Indien. Nach seiner Rückkehr nach England wurde er neuerdings in das Unterhaus gewählt. 1839 wurde ihm das Amt eines Secretary at War übertragen, das er bis zum Jahre 1841 innehatte. Von 1842—46 lebte er zumeist seiner Schriftstellerei. 1846 bis 1847 bekleidete er den Posten eines Kriegszahlmeisters (Pay-Master General). 1849 erfolgte seine Ernennung zum Professor der alten Geschichte an

der königlichen Akademie. 1852—56 ward er neuerdings Mitglied des Parlaments. Im folgenden Jahre wurde er als Baron von Rothley zum Peer ernannt. Er starb 1859 und wurde in der Westminsterabtei, der Begräbnisstätte der berühmten Männer Englands, feierlich beigesetzt.

Macaulay hat sich als Dichter (durch seine *Lays of ancient Rome*) einen Namen gemacht und als Prosaschriftsteller (durch seine *History of England* und seine trefflichen *Critical and Historical Essays*) einen Weltruhm erworben. Mit allen Eigenschaften und Vorzügen des Geschichtschreibers und Kritikers ausgestattet, weiss Macaulay mit unübertroffener Meisterschaft in grossen und scharfen Zügen Charaktere zu zeichnen und geschichtliche Begebenheiten dramatisch darzustellen. —

Unter seinen Essays nimmt die vorliegende Abhandlung über Lord Clive eine hervorragende Stelle ein. Dieselbe erschien zuerst im Jahre 1840 in der *Edinburgh Review*. Was den literarisch-ästhetischen Wert dieses Werkchens betrifft, so unterliegt es keinem Zweifel, dass dasselbe nach Inhalt und Form alle Vorzüge eines wahren Kunstwerkes in sich vereinigt und zu den hervorragendsten Leistungen der englischen Prosaliteratur zählt. Macaulay schildert uns darin mit dramatischem Effekte den Charakter, die Wirksamkeit und die Lebensschicksale eines Helden, der durch seine Thaten in Krieg und Frieden zu den grössten Männern zählt, deren das an Helden und Staatsmännern so fruchtbare England sich rühmen kann.

Geschichte Indiens.

Die älteste Geschichte Indiens verliert sich im Dunkel der Zeiten. Wir wissen nur, dass die der äthiopischen Rasse angehörenden Ureinwohner dieses Landes ca. 2000 v. Chr. von arischen Stämmen unterjocht wurden. Letztere gründeten eine Anzahl kleiner Staaten, die unter Königen (Raja) standen. Sie bekannten sich zum Brahmanismus und waren streng in Kasten abgeschlossen.

Um das Jahr 600 v. Chr. versuchte der Königssohn Buddha eine Fortbildung des Brahmanismus. Die buddhistische Lehre, welche durch Gleichstellung aller Menschen das Kastenwesen ausschloss, rief eine mächtige soziale Umwälzung hervor.

Die Inder besaßen schon frühzeitig eine bedeutende Kultur. Davon geben sowohl ihre grossartigen Bauten, als auch ihre in Sanskrit abgefassten literarischen Werke Zeugnis.

Vorderindien war im Laufe der Jahrhunderte wiederholt das Ziel fremder Eroberer. Im Jahre 510 machte der Perserkönig Darius die Uferländer des Indus tributpflichtig. 327 besiegte Alexander d. Gr. den indischen König Poros und legte in Indien Kolonien an. Bald darauf (308) rückte Seleukus I. Nikator, König von

VI

Syrien, bis zum Ganges vor und knüpfte mit den Hindus Handelsverbindungen an. Zu Anfang des 8. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. fielen die nach Osten vordringenden Araber in Indien ein und setzten sich dort dauernd fest. Seit dem 11. und 12. Jahrhunderte gründeten afghanische Eroberer Reiche in Hindostan.

Mit der Entdeckung des Seewegs nach Ostindien durch den Portugiesen Vasco da Gama beginnt ein neuer Wendepunkt der Geschichte Ostindiens. Die Portugiesen knüpften mit Indien gewinnreiche Handelsverbindungen an und gründeten an den Küsten dieses Reiches zahlreiche Faktoreien und Forts.

Während dieser Vorgänge an der West- und Ostküste Indiens, fiel (1526) der Mongolenfürst Baber, ein Urenkel Tamerlans, von Norden her im indischen Reiche ein, stürzte das afghanische Herrscherhaus in Hindustan und gründete ein mohammedanisches Reich (das Reich des Grossmoguls, d. h. des grossen Mongolen) mit der Hauptstadt Delhi.

Das Reich der Moguln bildet eine der glänzendsten Epochen der Geschichte Indiens. Unter der grossen Anzahl der Herrscher dieser Dynastie sind besonders Akbar und Aurengzib zu erwähnen. Akbar (1556—1605) eroberte im Osten Bengalen und Behar, im Süden Malva und Teile des Dekkan, westlich Guzerat und Sind, im Norden Kaschmir. Im Frieden nicht minder gross als im Kriege, beförderte er Ackerbau und Handel, begünstigte Kunst und Wissenschaft und gab dem Reiche eine geordnete Verwaltung. Das ganze Gebiet wurde in Provinzen (Subahs) eingeteilt, an deren Spitze je ein Vicekönig (Subahdar) stand. Diese Provinzen zerfielen wieder in verschiedene

Distrikte (Nabobien), die durch einen Statthalter (Nabob) verwaltet wurden.

Unter Aurengzib (1658—1707) erlangte das mongolische Reich in Indien seine höchste Blüte und Ausdehnung. (Näheres über Aurengzib s. pag. 12, Anm. 1.) Mit seinem Tode beginnt der Verfall des Reiches. Heftige Erschütterungen von aussen und rasch fortschreitendes, unheilbares Verderben im Innern (Näheres hierüber Text und pag. 12, Anm. 2 und 3) wirkten zusammen, so dass das alte Reich von Delhi in wenigen Jahren eine vollständige Zersetzung erlitt und bald nur noch dem Namen nach bestand.

Diese Zustände bahnten den Eroberungen der Europäer den Weg. Der Mann, welcher zuerst die Möglichkeit erkannt hatte, auf den Trümmern des Mogulstaates ein gewaltiges Kolonialreich zu gründen, war Dupleix (siehe pag. 8, Anm. 4). Durch die Überlegenheit der französischen Waffen, sowie durch schlaue, zielbewusste Politik kam Dupleix der Verwirklichung seines grossen Planes rasch näher, und der vollständige Erfolg wäre sicher gewesen, wenn seine Bemühungen seitens der Französisch-Ostindischen Gesellschaft und des Hofes von Versailles Unterstützung gefunden hätten. Da dies nicht geschah, so nahm die Englisch-Ostindische Kompagnie unter Clive's Führung die Rolle auf, die die kurzsichtige Politik Frankreichs aus der Hand gegeben hatte.

Clive führte glückliche Kriege gegen die Franzosen und die indischen Fürsten und begründete durch seinen Sieg über den Nabob von Bengalen bei Plassey (1757) die britisch-ostindische Macht in Ostindien.

VIII

Von dieser Zeit ab breiteten die Engländer ihre Macht immer mehr und mehr aus, sei es durch Waffengewalt, sei es durch schlaue Politik. Alle Versuche der Inder, das englische Joch abzuschütteln — so insbesondere die Kämpfe¹⁾ des Sultans von Mysore, Haider Ali, sowie jene²⁾ seines Sohnes Tippu Sahib — waren erfolglos. Der letzte grosse Aufstand vom Jahre 1857 kostete dem Mogul von Delhi Thron und Freiheit. Die Engländer warfen die Empörung mit Waffengewalt nieder, eroberten die Hauptstadt, nahmen die Schattengestalt von einem Grossmogul, Mohammed Bahader Shah, gefangen und führten denselben nach Mulmen in Hinterindien in die Verbannung ab, wo er 1872 starb. Dieser Aufstand hatte (1858) die Vereinigung Indiens mit der englischen Krone zur Folge. Im Jahre 1877 wurde Ostindien zum Kaiserreiche Indien erhoben.

Der Besitz Indiens³⁾ ist für England von unschätzbarem Werte. Ihm verdankt es in erster Linie seinen Reichtum und seine Weltstellung.

1) 1767—69. 2) 1789—92 3) Dieses Riesenreich zählt 290 Millionen Einwohner.

Geschichte der europäisch-indischen Handelsgesellschaften.

Nachdem es 1497 dem portugiesischen Seefahrer Vasco da Gama gelungen war, einen Seeweg um die Südspitze Afrikas nach Indien zu entdecken, beeilten sich die Portugiesen, an der indischen Küste Niederlassungen und Faktoreien zu gründen, die sich allmählich (besonders durch die Eroberungen Almeidas 1505—1509 und Albuquerque 1509—1515) zu einem portugiesischen Kolonialreich erweiterten. Die Portugiesen wussten sich ein Jahrhundert lang im Monopol des Handels mit Ostindien zu behaupten. Als aber gegen Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts die Macht des Mutterlandes sank, gingen auch die Besitzungen in Indien (bis auf Goa, Diu und Daman) verloren.

Die grosse Bedeutung Ostindiens für den europäischen Handel und die Erfolge der Portugiesen konnten nicht verfehlen, das Augenmerk der übrigen Seemächte Europas auf Indien zu lenken. Es währte nicht lange, so entstanden europäisch-ostindische Handelsgesellschaften.

Im Jahre 1594 bildete sich die Holländisch-Ostindische Handelskompagnie, die in kurzer Zeit den

Handel und die meisten Besitzungen der Portugiesen in Ostindien an sich riss. Zu einer politischen Bedeutung gelangte indes die holländische Gesellschaft nicht. Dieselbe sah sich 1784 gezwungen, ihr Gebiet auf dem Festlande von Vorderindien an England abzutreten.

Ähnlich war die Rolle, die die im Jahre 1616 gegründete Dänisch-Ostindische Gesellschaft spielte. Ihre Besitzungen gingen 1845 durch Kauf an England über.

Von ungleich grösserer Bedeutung als die genannten ostindischen Handelsgesellschaften waren jene der Engländer und Franzosen.

Die im Jahre 1599 von Londoner Kaufleuten gegründete Englisch-Ostindische Gesellschaft erhielt 1600 von der Königin das Privilegium des Alleinhandels mit Indien. 1612 wurde mit Erlaubnis des Grossmoguls die erste Faktorei in Surate angelegt. Von nun ab mehrte sich die Zahl der Ansiedelungen in rascher Aufeinanderfolge (1620 wurden Masulipatam und Armogum gegründet; 1639 das Fort St. George in Madras erbaut; 1662 Bombay erworben; 1691 das Fort David erbaut; 1696 drei Dörfer (Kalkutta etc.) am Hoogley erworben und daselbst Fort William errichtet etc.). Die Gesellschaft hatte das Recht erhalten, die bürgerliche Gerichtsbarkeit auszuüben, eigene Truppen zu halten und über Krieg und Frieden mit den Eingeborenen in eigener Zuständigkeit zu beschliessen. (Über ihre Organisation s. Text und Anmerkungen!)

In der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts beginnt die durch Colbert (1664) ins Leben gerufene

Französisch-Ostindische Handelsgesellschaft in der Nähe der englischen Besitzungen Niederlassungen (Pondicherry, Chandanagore etc.) anzulegen. Dieselben blühten rasch auf und nahmen an Zahl und Bedeutung derart zu, dass es sich bald darum handelte, ob die Franzosen oder die Engländer Herren von Indien sein sollten. Anfangs gewannen die Franzosen unter Labourdonnais (vgl. pag. 8, Anm. 1) und Dupleix bedeutende Vorteile. Sie erfochten Sieg auf Sieg, und schon schien das Schicksal der Engländer besiegelt zu sein, — da erschien Clive auf dem Schauplatze und veränderte mit einem Schlage die ganze Lage der Dinge. (Das Nähere hierüber belehrt der Text.)

Die Französisch-Ostindische Gesellschaft löste sich 1770 auf. Von diesem Zeitpunkte an hatte England in Ostindien keinen europäischen Nebenbuhler mehr zu fürchten und ging nun unaufhaltsamen Schrittes seinem letzten Ziele entgegen: „das ganze indische Reich unter seine Botmässigkeit zu bringen“. Durch die Überlegenheit seiner Kriegskunst und seine schlaue, zielbewusste Politik ward dieses Ziel endlich auch voll und ganz erreicht.

Die Englisch-Ostindische Gesellschaft bestand bis zum Jahre 1858 fort. In diesem Jahre wurde sie aufgelöst, und ihr Besitz der Krone einverleibt.

CHAPTER I.

The Clives had been settled, ever since the twelfth century, on an estate of no great value, near Market-Drayton, in Shropshire¹. In the reign of George the First², this moderate but ancient inheritance was possessed* by Mr. Richard Clive. He had been bred to the law*, and divided his time between professional business and the avocations of a small proprietor. He married a lady from Manchester, of the name of Gaskill, and became the father of a very numerous family. His eldest son, Robert, the founder of the British empire in India, was born at the old seat of his ancestors on the twenty-ninth of September, 1725.

Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child. There remain letters written by his relations when he was in his seventh year; and from these letters it appears that, even at that early age, his strong will and his fiery passions, sustained by a constitutional* intrepidity which sometimes seemed hardly compatible with soundness of mind, had begun to cause great uneasiness to his family. "Fighting," says one of his uncles, "to which he is out of measure addicted, gives his temper such a fierceness and imperiousness, that he flies out on every trifling occasion." The old people of the neighbour-

NB. Was die indischen Eigennamen betr., so schwanken dieselben in Orthographie und Aussprache. In letzterer Beziehung gelten im allgemeinen die englischen Aussprachregeln.

¹ *Shropshire*, Grafschaft im westlichen England, vom Severn durchschnitten. Hptst. *Shrewsbury*.

² Georg I., 1714—1727.

Bauer-Link: Lord Clive.

hood still remember to have heard from their parents how Bob¹ Clive climbed to the top of the lofty steeple of Market-Drayton, and with what terror the inhabitants saw him seated on a stone spout near the summit. They also relate how he formed all the idle lads of the town into a kind of predatory army, and compelled the shopkeepers to submit to a tribute of apples and half-pence*, in consideration of which he guaranteed the security of their windows. He was sent from school to school, making very little progress in his learning, and gaining for himself everywhere the character* of an exceedingly naughty boy. One of his masters, it is said, was sagacious enough to prophesy that the idle lad would make a great figure in the world. But the general opinion seems to have been that poor Robert was a dunce, if not a reprobate. His family expected nothing good from such slender parts and such a headstrong temper. It is not strange, therefore, that they gladly accepted for him, when he was in his eighteenth year, a writership in the service of the East India Company², and shipped him off to make a fortune or to die of a fever at Madras³.

Far different were the prospects of Clive from those of the youths whom the East India College⁴ now annually sends to the Presidencies⁵ of our Asiatic empire. The Company was then purely a trading

¹ *Bob* oder *Bobby*: familiar für Robert.

² Vgl. Geschichte Indiens (Einleitung).

³ *Madras* war ehemals die Hauptstadt des Karnatik. Die Engländer erbauten hier 1639 mit Bewilligung des Radschas von Tschanderghari das Fort *St. George*.

⁴ Die Zöglinge des *East India College* erhalten Unterricht in den klassischen Sprachen, den verschiedenen Sprachen Indiens (arabisch, persisch, sanskrit, bengali, marathi, hindustani, hindi etc.), sowie in Mathematik, Geschichte, Nationalökonomie und Jurisprudenz.

⁵ Bis zum Jahre 1858 war das Gebiet der Ostindischen Gesellschaft in drei *presidencies* (Verwaltungsbezirke) geteilt: *Madras*, *Bombay* und *Calcutta*. Heutzutage zerfällt es in 9 Provinzen, die, voneinander unabhängig, unter einem eigenen Zivilgouverneur stehen und der Autorität des Vizekönigs unterstellt sind.

corporation. Its territory consisted of a few square miles, for which rent was paid to the native governments. Its troops were scarcely numerous enough to man the batteries of three or four ill-constructed forts, which had been erected for the protection of the warehouses. The natives, who composed a considerable part of these little garrisons, had not yet been trained in the discipline of Europe, and were armed, some with swords and shields, some with bows and arrows. The business of the servant* of the Company was not, as now, to conduct the judicial, financial, and diplomatic business of a great country, but to take stock*, to make advances to weavers, to ship cargoes, and above all to keep an eye on private traders who dared to infringe the monopoly¹. The younger clerks* were so miserably paid that they could scarcely subsist without incurring debt*; the elder enriched themselves by trading on their own account; and those who lived to rise to the top of the service often accumulated considerable fortunes.

Madras, to which Clive had been appointed, was, at this time, perhaps, the first in importance of the Company's settlements. In the preceding century, Fort St. George² had arisen on a barren spot beaten by a raging surf; and in the neighbourhood a town, inhabited by many thousands of natives, had sprung up, as towns spring up in the East, with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd³. There were already in the suburbs many white villas, each surrounded by its garden, whither the wealthy agents of the Company retired, after the labours of the desk and the warehouse,

¹ Die Ostindische Gesellschaft hatte das ausschliessliche Recht, mit den Ländern jenseits des Kaps der Guten Hoffnung Handel zu treiben.

² Vgl. pag. 2 Anm. 3.

³ Anspielung auf *Jona* 4, 6: Jonas ging zur Stadt (*Niniveh*) hinaus und setzte sich gegen Aufgang der Sonne (die Sonne schien sehr heiss) und machte sich eine Hütte. Gott der Herr verschaffte einen Kürbis, der wuchs über Jona, dass er Schatten gab über sein Haupt etc.

to enjoy the cool breeze which springs up at sunset from the Bay of Bengal. The habits of these mercantile grandees appear to have been more profuse, luxurious, and ostentatious, than those of the high judicial and political functionaries who have succeeded them. But comfort was far less understood. Many devices which now mitigate the heat of the climate, preserve health, and prolong life, were unknown. There was far less intercourse with Europe than at present. The voyage by the Cape which in our time has often been performed within three months, was then very seldom accomplished in six, and was sometimes protracted to more than a year. Consequently, the Anglo-Indian was then much more estranged from his country, much more addicted to Oriental usages, and much less fitted to mix in society after his return to Europe, than the Anglo-Indian of the present day.

Within the fort and its precincts the English governors exercised, by permission of the native rulers, an extensive authority, such as every great Indian landowner exercised within his own domain. But they had never dreamed of claiming independent power. The surrounding country was governed by the Nabob¹ of the Carnatic, a deputy of the Viceroy of the Deccan, commonly called the Nizam, who was himself only a deputy of the mighty prince designated by our ancestors as the Great Mogul². Those names, once so august and formidable, still remain. There is still a Nabob of the Carnatic, who lives on a pension allowed to him by the English out of the revenues of the

¹ *Nabob* (ar. = Abgeordneter), Titel des Statthalters einer indischen Provinz. Die Nabob waren den (12) *Subab* (einer Art Vizekönige), unterstellt, welche letztere im Namen des Grossmoguls über grössere Gebietsteile des Reiches herrschten. Der Vizekönig des Deccan (= Südland, südlicher Teil von Ostindien) hiess *Nizam*. Derselbe residierte in *Hyderabad*.

² An der Spitze des gesamten Ostindischen Reiches stand — seit 1526 — der Grossmogul. Vgl. Geschichte Indiens (Einleitung).

province which his ancestors ruled. There is still a Nizam, whose capital is overawed by a British cantonment, and to whom a British resident gives, under the name of advice, commands which are no to be disputed. There is still a Mogul¹, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions, but who has less power to help or hurt than the youngest civil servant of the Company.

CHAPTER II.

Clive's voyage was unusually tedious even for that age. The ship remained some months at the Brazils², where the young adventurer picked up some knowledge of Portuguese and spent all his pocket-money. He did not arrive in India till more than a year³ after he had left England. His situation at Madras was most painful. His funds were exhausted. His pay was small. He had contracted debts. He was wretchedly lodged, no small calamity in a climate which can be made tolerable to an⁴ European only by spacious and well-placed apartments. He had been furnished with letters of recommendation to a gentleman who might have assisted him; but when he landed at Fort St. George, he found that this gentleman had

¹ Zur Zeit der Abfassung vorliegender Schrift (1840) gab es — dem Namen nach — noch einen Mogul. Vgl. Geschichte Indiens (Einleitung).

² Gewöhnlich *Brazil*.

³ Heutzutage nimmt die kürzeste Fahrt von London nach Indien circa 3 Wochen in Anspruch.

⁴ *Macaulay* gebraucht — gleich vielen anderen englischen Schriftstellern — *an* nicht bloß vor Vokalen und dem stummen *h*, sondern auch vor den konsonantisch anlautenden *eu*, *u* und vor den mit hörbarem *h* anfangenden Wörtern.

sailed for England. The lad's shy and haughty disposition withheld him from introducing himself to strangers. He was several months in India before he became acquainted with a single family. The climate affected his health and spirits*. His duties were of a kind ill suited to his ardent and daring character. He pined for his home, and in his letters to his relations expressed his feelings in language softer and more pensive than we should have expected either from the waywardness of his boyhood, or from the inflexible sternness of his later years. "I have not enjoyed," says he, "one happy day since I left my native country;" and again, "I must confess, at intervals, when I think of my dear native England, it affects me in a very particular manner If I should be so far blessed as to visit again my own* country, but more especially Manchester, the centre of all my wishes, all that I could hope or desire for would be presented before me in one view."

One solace he found of the most respectable kind. The Governor possessed a good library, and permitted Clive to have access to it. The young man devoted much of his leisure to reading, and acquired at this time almost all the knowledge of books that he ever possessed. As a boy he had been too idle, as a man he soon became too busy, for literary pursuits.

But neither climate nor poverty, neither 'study nor the sorrows of a home-sick exile, could tame the desperate audacity of his spirit. He behaved to* his official superiors as he had behaved to his schoolmasters, and was several times in danger of losing his situation. Twice, while residing in the Writers' Buildings¹, he attempted to destroy himself; and twice the pistol which he snapped at his own head failed to go off. This circumstance, it is said, affected him

¹ *the Writers' Buildings*, die Gebäude für die Commis und Buchhalter.

as a similar escape affected Wallenstein¹. After satisfying* himself that the pistol was really well loaded, he burst forth into an exclamation that surely he was reserved for something great.

About this time an event which at first seemed likely to destroy all his hopes in life suddenly opened before him a new path to eminence. Europe had been, during some years, distracted by the war of the Austrian succession². George the Second was the steady ally of Maria Theresa. The house of Bourbon³ took the opposite side. Though England was even then the first of maritime powers, she found it difficult to maintain a contest against the united navies of

¹ Vgl. Schillers „Wallenstein“ :

Buttler: Dort* war's, wo er zwei Stock hoch niederstürzte,
 Als er im Fensterbogen eingeschlummert,
 Und unbeschädigt stand er wieder auf.
 Von diesem Tag an, sagt man, liessen sich
 Andwandlungen des Wahnsinns bei ihm spüren.

Gordon: Tiefsinn'ger wurd' er, das ist wahr, er wurde
 Katholisch. Wunderbar hatt' ihn das Wunder
 Der Rettung umgekehrt. Er hielt sich nun
 Für ein begünstigt und befreites Wesen,
 Und keck, wie einer, der nicht straucheln kann,
 Lief er auf schwankem Seil des Lebens hin.

Wallensteins Tod IV, 2.

² Kaiser Karl VI. (1711—1740) hatte in Ermangelung männlicher Nachkommen seiner Tochter Maria Theresia durch die Pragmatische Sanktion die Nachfolge gesichert. Allein gleich nach dem Tode des Kaisers machte der Kurfürst Karl Albrecht von Bayern Ansprüche auf die österreichischen Erblande. Derselbe wurde von Spanien (Philipp V.) und Frankreich (Ludwig XIV.) unterstützt, während England (Georg II.) Maria Theresias Bundesgenosse war. So entstand der österreichische Erbfolgekrieg (1740 bis 1748), der nach vielen Wechselfällen durch den Frieden zu Aachen beendet wurde: Oesterreich trat Parma und Piacenza an einen spanischen Infanten ab.

³ D. i. Ludwig XIV. von Frankreich und Philipp V. von Spanien, beide aus dem Hause *Bourbon*.

* Im Schlosse zu Burgau, in der Nähe von Augsburg, wo Wallenstein als Page diente.

France and Spain. In the Eastern seas France obtained the ascendancy. Labourdonnais¹, governor of Mauritius, a man of eminent talents and virtues, conducted an expedition to the continent of India in spite of the opposition of the British fleet, landed, assembled an army, appeared before Madras, and compelled the town and fort to capitulate². The keys were delivered up; the French colours were displayed on Fort St. George; and the contents of the Company's warehouses were seized as prize of war by the conquerors. It was stipulated by the capitulation that the English inhabitants should be prisoners of war on parole*, and that the town should remain in the hands of the French till it should be ransomed. Labourdonnais pledged his honour that only a moderate ransom should be required³.

But the success of Labourdonnais had awakened the jealousy of his countryman Dupleix⁴, governor of

¹ *Labourdonnais*, geb. 1699 zu *S. Malo*, trat sehr jung in den Dienst der Franz.-Ostindischen Gesellschaft, wurde 1723 Kapitän und zeichnete sich bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten aus. Seit 1734 Gouverneur der Inseln Mauritius (an der Ostküste Afrikas) und Bourbon (im indischen Ozean), erhob er diese zu blühenden Kolonien. In dem Kriege zwischen England und Frankreich fügte er seinen Feinden bedeutenden Schaden zu. Infolge seines Zerrwürfnisses mit *Dupleix* kehrte er 1748 nach Paris zurück, um sich gegen die ihm zur Last gelegten Anschuldigungen zu verteidigen. Er wurde in die Bastille geworfen und erst nach 3jähriger Gefangenschaft 1752 für unschuldig erklärt und in Freiheit gesetzt. Er starb 1753.

² 1746.

³ 9 000 000 Livres.

⁴ *Dupleix*, geb. 1696 zu *Landrecies* als der Sohn eines Direktors der Ostindischen Gesellschaft. Er trat im Alter von 18 Jahren bei letzterer als Fähnrich ein und machte rasch Karriere. 1730 zum Direktor der Faktorei *Chandernagora* ernannt, machte er aus diesem armseligen Flecken eine blühende Stadt. Seit 1742 Generalgouverneur der französischen Besitzungen, richtete er sein Hauptstreben darnach, die Engländer aus Indien zu verdrängen und daselbst ein französisches Kolonialreich zu gründen. Doch er fand weder von der Gesellschaft noch von Frankreich Unterstützung. Gleichwohl verfolgte er sein Ziel weiter und brachte nach und nach die ganze Küste vom Kap Comorin bis zu den

Pondicherry. Dupleix, moreover, had already begun to revolve gigantic schemes, with which the restoration of Madras to the English was by no means compatible. He declared that Labourdonnais had gone beyond his powers*; that conquests made by the French arms on the continent of India were at the disposal of the governor of Pondicherry alone; and that Madras should be rased to the ground. Labourdonnais was compelled to yield. The anger which the breach of the capitulation excited among the English was increased by the ungenerous manner in which Dupleix treated the principal servants of the Company. The Governor and several of the first gentlemen of Fort St. George were carried under a guard to Pondicherry, and conducted through the town in a triumphal procession under the eyes of fifty thousand spectators. It was with reason thought that this gross violation of public faith absolved the inhabitants of Madras from the engagements into which they had entered with Labourdonnais. Clive fled from the town by night in the disguise* of a Mussulman, and took refuge at Fort St. David¹, one of the small English settlements subordinate to Madras.

The circumstances in which he was now placed naturally led him to adopt a profession better suited to his restless and intrepid spirit than the business of examining packages and casting accounts. He solicited and obtained an ensign's commission* in the service of the Company, and at twenty-one entered on his military career. He soon began to show in his new calling other qualities which had not before

Mündungen des Mahanadi in seine Gewalt. Er wurde 1754 zurückberufen. Sein Nachfolger *Godeheu* schloss mit den Engländern einen schmachvollen Vertrag, durch den Frankreich die errungenen Vorteile wieder preisgab. Nach seiner Rückkehr in sein Vaterland suchte *Dupleix* vergeblich von der Gesellschaft die für sie gemachten Auslagen im Betrage von 13 Millionen wieder zurückzuerhalten. Er starb 1763 in grossem Elend.

¹ Das Fort *St. David* liegt südlich von *Pondicherry*.

been discerned in him, judgment, sagacity, deference to legitimate authority. He distinguished himself highly in several operations against the French, and was particularly noticed by Major Lawrence, who was then considered as the ablest British officer in India.

Clive had been only a few months in the army when intelligence arrived that peace had been concluded between Great Britain and France¹. Dupleix was in consequence compelled to restore Madras to the English Company; and the young ensign was at liberty to resume his former business. He did* indeed return for a short time to his desk. He again quitted it in order to assist Major Lawrence in some petty hostilities with the natives, and then again returned to it. While he was thus wavering between a military and a commercial life, events took place which decided his choice. The politics of India assumed a new aspect. There was peace between the English and French Crowns; but there arose between the English and French Companies trading to the East a war most eventful and important, a war in which the prize was nothing less than the magnificent inheritance of the house of Tamerlane².

CHAPTER III.

The empire which Baber² and his Moguls reared in the sixteenth century was long one of the most extensive and splendid in the world. In no European kingdom was so large a population subject to a single prince, or so large a revenue poured into the treasury. The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected

¹ Friede zu Aachen, 18. Okt. 1748. Vgl. pag. 7 Anm. 2. Infolge dieses Friedens erhielt England Madras zurück.

² *Tamerlan*, (eig. *Timur-Lenk*), Fürst der Mongolen (1335 bis 1405), ein grausamer Eroberer. Sein Urenkel *Baber* (1483 bis 1530) eroberte Indien und stiftete das Reich des Grossmoguls. Vgl. Geschichte Indiens (Einleitung).

by the sovereigns of Hindostan, amazed even travelers who had seen St. Peter's¹. The innumerable retinues and gorgeous decorations which surrounded the throne of Delhi² dazzled even eyes which were accustomed to the pomp of Versailles³. Some of the great viceroys who held their posts by virtue of commissions from the Mogul ruled as many subjects as the King of France or the Emperor of Germany.

There can be little doubt that this great empire, powerful and prosperous as* it appears on a superficial view, was yet, even in its best days, far worse governed than the worst governed parts of Europe now are. In spite, however, of much constant maladministration⁴, in spite of occasional convulsions⁵ which shook the whole frame* of society, this great monarchy, on the whole, retained, during some generations, an

¹ Die Peterskirche in Rom, bekanntlich der schönste Tempel, den je das Geschöpf dem Schöpfer errichtete.

² *Delhi*, die frühere Residenz der Herrscher Indiens, die hier in märchenhafter Pracht und Herrlichkeit lebten, konnte an Glanz mit allen Städten der Welt wetteifern. Obgleich gegen früher gesunken, haben sich doch noch Überreste genug erhalten, um die einstige Pracht der Stadt beurteilen zu lassen. Zu diesen gehören die Thore mit ihren Skulpturen, die herrlichen Moscheen und der kaiserliche Palast. In einem der Prunkgemächer dieser Residenz stand einst der berühmte Pfauenthron. Derselbe war aus schweren, mit Diamanten und Perlen ausgelegten Goldplatten gearbeitet. Zu beiden Seiten des Thrones befanden sich goldene Pfauen mit ausgebreitetem Edelsteingefieder; über demselben war ein aus einem einzigen Smaragd geschnittener Papagei in natürlicher Grösse. *Nadir Shah*, der grosse persische Eroberer, raubte 1738 all diese Kleinodien. — Die Bedeutung von *Delhi* liegt gegenwärtig in der Grösse seines Handels. Einst ca. 2 000 000 Einwohner stark, zählt es deren heutzutage etwa 200 000.

³ *Versailles*, 1672—1789 Residenz der Könige von Frankreich, berühmt durch seinen herrlichen Palast und seine wunderbaren Parkanlagen.

⁴ Die Verwaltung krankte vor allem an den Lasten des orientalischen Despotismus.

⁵ Streitigkeiten der Prinzen des königlichen Hauses unter sich, Unabhängigkeitsversuche ehrgeiziger Statthalter, Aufstände einzelner Stämme, Einfälle von aussen etc.

outward appearance of unity, majesty, and energy. But after the death of Aurungzebe¹, which took place in the year 1707, the state was hastening to dissolution. Violent shocks from without² co-operated with an incurable decay which was fast proceeding within³.

In what was this confusion to end? Was the strife to continue during centuries? Was it to terminate in the rise of another great monarchy? Was the Mussulman or the Mahratta to be the Lord of India? Was another Baber⁴ to descend from the mountains?

¹ *Aurengzib*, Grossmogul (1658—1707), 3. Sohn des Schahs Dschehan, bemächtigte sich des Thrones, indem er seine Brüder tötete und seinen Vater gefangen setzte. Er verbreitete den Islam mit schrecklichem Fanatismus, besiegte die Kadschputen, Mahratten, unterwarf Tibet etc. Unter ihm erreichte das Mongolenreich in Indien seine höchste Blüte und Ausdehnung. *Aurengzib* hatte grosse politische und militärische Anlagen, förderte Handel und Ackerbau, liebte Gelehrsamkeit, Poesie und Architektur und war ausserordentlich prachtliebend.

² a) 1738 zog der Schah von Persien, *Nadir*, gegen den Grossmogul, eroberte 1739 dessen Hauptstadt *Delhi*, liess 200 000 Menschen niedermetzeln und schleppte unermessliche Beute mit sich fort.

b) Den Persern folgten die Afghanen, um das von jenen begonnene Werk der Zerstörung zu vollenden.

c) Sodann erhoben sich die kriegerischen Radschputenstämme, um das muselmännische Joch abzuwerfen.

d) Am Indus breiteten die Seiks ihre Macht aus.

e) Am Djumna verbreiteten die Dschauts Schrecken.

f) Die kriegerischen Horden der Mahratten unterwarfen den grössten Teil von Mittelindien, machten verheerende Einfälle in die Nachbarländer und zwangen selbst jene Schattengestalt von einem Grossmogul zu einem jährlichen Tribut.

Wo die Statthalter des Moguls sich behaupteten, wurden sie jetzt — wenn sie auch die Oberherrschaft des Hauses *Tamerlan* in Worten noch anerkannten — unabhängige, erbliche Fürsten.

³ Die Geschichte der Nachfolger *Aurengzibs* zeigt grosse Ähnlichkeit mit der Geschichte der Nachfolger Karls d. Gr. Eine Reihenfolge von Herrschern, die es nur dem Namen nach waren, verträumten, in Trägheit und Schlemmerei versunken, ihr Leben in der Abgeschiedenheit ihrer Paläste.

⁴ Vgl. pag. 10 Anm. 2.

None of these events seemed improbable. But scarcely any man, however sagacious, would have thought it possible that a trading company, separated from India by fifteen thousand miles of sea, and possessing in India only a few acres¹ for purposes of commerce, would, in less than a hundred years, spread its empire from Cape Comorin to the eternal snow of the Himalayas; would compel Mahratta and Mahomedan² to forget their mutual feuds in common subjection; would tame down even those wild races which had resisted the most powerful of the Moguls; and, having united under its laws a hundred millions of subjects, would carry its victorious arms far to the east of the Burrampooter³, and far to the west of the Hydaspes⁴, dictate terms of peace at the gates of Ava⁵, and seat its vassal on the throne of Candahar⁶.

The man who first saw that it was possible to found an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. His restless, capacious, and inventive mind had formed this scheme, at a time when the ablest servants of the English Company were busied only about invoices and bills of lading. Nor had he only proposed to himself the end*. He had also a just and distinct view of the means by which it was to be attained. He clearly saw that the greatest force which the princes of India could bring into the field would be no match* for a small body of men trained in the discipline, and guided by the tactics, of the West. He saw also that the natives of India might, under European commanders, be formed

¹ 1 acre (Morgen) = 0,40467 Hektar.

² Die Mahratten bekennen sich zur Lehre des Brahma. Die Afghanen etc. sind Mohammedaner.

³ *Brahmaputra*, einer der grössten Ströme Asiens.

⁴ *Hydaspes*, bei den alten Griechen Name des Dschilam, des westlichsten der 5 Ströme des Pandschab.

⁵ *Ava*, Hauptstadt des birmanischen Reiches.

⁶ Kandahar, die alte Hauptstadt von Afghanistan.

into armies, such as Saxe¹ or Frederic² would be proud to command. He was perfectly aware that the most easy and convenient way in which an European adventurer could exercise sovereignty in India, was to govern the motions, and to speak through the mouth of some glittering puppet dignified by the title of Nabob or Nizam. The arts both of war and policy, which a few years later were employed with such signal success by the English, were first understood and practised by this ingenious and aspiring Frenchman.

In the year 1748, died one of the most powerful of the new masters of India, the great Nizam al Mulk, Viceroy of the Deccan. His authority descended to his son, Nazir Jung. Of the provinces subject to this high functionary, the Carnatic was the wealthiest and the most extensive. It was governed by an ancient³ Nabob, whose name the English corrupted into Anaverdy Khan⁴.

But there were pretenders to the government both of the viceroyalty and of the subordinate province. Mirzapha Jung, a grandson of Nizam al Mulk, appeared as the competitor of Nazir Jung. Chunda Sahib, son-in-law of a former Nabob of the Carnatic, disputed the title of Anaverdy Khan. In the unsettled state of Indian law, it was easy for both, Mirzapha Jung and Chunda Sahib, to make out something like a claim of right. In a society altogether disorganized, they had no difficulty in finding greedy

¹ *Saxe*, d. h. der als Feldherr ausgezeichnete *Marschall Moritz von Sachsen* (1696—1750). Derselbe bildete sich unter Prinz Eugen, trat 1720 in französische Dienste und zeichnete sich im polnischen Erbfolgekrieg (1733—1738), sowie insbesondere im österreichischen Erbfolgekrieg (1740—1748) aus.

² Friedrich II., der Grosse, König von Preussen (1740—1786), einer der grössten Feldherren aller Zeiten. Seine Armee galt damals für die erste der Welt.

³ *ancient* wird von Macaulay öfter im Sinne von *old* gebraucht.

⁴ *Khan* = Fürst.

adventurers to follow their standards. They united their interests, invaded the Carnatic, and applied for assistance to the French, whose fame had been raised by their success against the English in the recent war on the coast of Coromandel¹.

Nothing could have happened more pleasing to the subtle and ambitious Dupleix. To make a Nabob of the Carnatic, to make a Viceroy of the Deccan, to rule under their names the whole of southern India, this was indeed an attractive prospect. He allied himself with the pretenders, and sent four hundred French soldiers, and two thousand sepoy², disciplined after the European fashion, to the assistance of his confederates. A battle was fought. The French distinguished themselves greatly. Anaverdy Khan was defeated and slain. His son, Mahommed Ali, fled with a scanty remnant of his army to Trichinopoly; and the conquerors became at once masters of almost every part of the Carnatic.

This was but the beginning of the greatness of Dupleix. After some months of fighting, negotiation, and intrigue, his ability and good fortune seemed to have prevailed everywhere. Nazir Jung perished by the hands of his own followers; Mirzapha Jung was master of the Deccan; and the triumph of French arms and French policy was complete. At Pondicherry all was exultation and festivity. Salutes were fired from the batteries, and *Te Deum*³ sung in the churches. The new Nizam came thither to visit his allies; and the ceremony of his installation was performed there with great pomp. Dupleix, dressed in the garb worn by Mahommedans of the highest rank, entered the

¹ Vgl. pag. 8.

² *Sepoy* (*Seapoy*, *Sipahi*, pers. Wort = Krieger), Name der eingeborenen indischen Soldaten.

³ *Te Deum* laudamus (Grosser Gott, dich loben wir), Anfangsworte des bekannten (fälschlich dem hl. Ambrosius zugeschriebenen), bis ins 5. Jahrh. zurückreichenden kirchlichen Lobgesanges.

town in the same palanquin¹ with the Nizam, and, in the pageant which followed, took precedence* of all the court. He was declared Governor of India from the river Kristna to Cape Comorin, a country about as large as France. He was intrusted with the command of seven thousand cavalry. It was announced that no mint would be suffered to exist in the Carnatic except that at Pondicherry. A large portion of the treasures which former Viceroys of the Deccan had accumulated found its way into the coffers of the French governor. It was rumoured that he had received two hundred thousand pounds sterling in money, besides many valuable jewels. In fact, there could scarcely be any limit to his gains. He now ruled thirty millions of people with almost absolute power. No honour or emolument could be obtained from the government but by his intervention. No petition, unless signed by him, was perused by the Nizam.

Mirzapha Jung survived his elevation only a few months. But another prince of the same house was raised to the throne by French influence, and ratified all the promises of his predecessor. Dupleix was now the greatest potentate in India. His countrymen boasted that his name was mentioned with awe even in the chambers of the palace of Delhi. The native population looked with amazement on the progress which, in the short space of four years, an European adventurer had made towards dominion in Asia. Nor was the vain-glorious Frenchman content with the reality of power. He loved to display his greatness with arrogant ostentation before the eyes of his subjects and of his rivals.

The English had made some feeble and irresolute attempts to stop the rapid and brilliant career of the rival Company, and continued to recognise Mahommed

¹ *Palankin* (engl. *palkee*), Sänfte, in der sich Vornehme tragen lassen.

Ali as Nabob of the Carnatic. But the dominions of Mahommed Ali consisted of Trichinopoly alone; and Trichinopoly was now invested by Chunda Sahib and his French auxiliaries. To raise the siege seemed impossible. The small force which was then at Madras had no commander. Major Lawrence had returned to England; and not a single officer of established character remained in the settlement. The natives had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to conquer and to rule them. They had seen the French colours flying on Fort St. George; they had seen the chiefs of the English factory led in triumph through the streets of Pondicherry; they had seen the arms and counsels of Dupleix everywhere successful, while the opposition which the authorities of Madras had made to his progress, had served only to expose their own weakness, and to heighten his glory. At this moment, the valour and genius of an obscure English youth suddenly turned the tide of fortune.

CHAPTER IV.

Clive was now twenty-five years old. After hesitating for some time between a military and a commercial life, he had at length been placed in a post which partook of both characters*, that of commissary¹ to the troops, with the rank of captain. The present emergency called forth all his powers. He represented to his superiors that, unless some vigorous effort were made, Trichinopoly would fall, the House of Anaverdy Khan would perish, and the French would become the real masters of the whole peninsula of India. It was absolutely necessary to strike some

¹ Proviantmeister, dem die Sorge für die Verpflegung der Truppen obliegt.

Bauer-Link: Lord Clive.

daring blow. If an attack were made on Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, and the favourite residence of the Nabobs, it was not impossible † the siege of Trichinopoly would be raised. The heads of the English settlement, now thoroughly alarmed by the success of Dupleix, and apprehensive that, in the event* of a new war between France and Great Britain, Madras would be instantly taken and destroyed, approved of Clive's plan, and intrusted the execution of it to himself. The young captain was but at the head of two hundred English soldiers, and three hundred sepoy's armed and disciplined after the European fashion. Of the eight officers who commanded this little force under him, only two had ever been in action*, and four of the eight were factors¹ of the company, whom Clive's example had induced to offer their services. The weather was stormy; but Clive pushed on, through thunder, lightning, and rain, to the gates of Arcot. The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English entered it without a blow.

But Clive well knew that he should not be suffered to retain undisturbed possession of his conquest. He instantly began to collect provisions, to throw up works*, and to make preparations for sustaining a siege. The garrison, which had fled at his approach, had now recovered from its dismay, and, having been swollen by large reinforcements from the neighbourhood to a force of three thousand men, encamped close to the town. At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort, attacked the camp by surprise, slew great numbers, dispersed the rest, and returned to his quarters without having lost a single man.

The intelligence of these events was soon carried to Chunda Sahib, who, with his French allies, was besieging Trichinopoly². He immediately detached four

¹ Vertreter, Agenten.

² Vgl. pag. 15.

thousand men from his camp, and sent them to Arcot. They were speedily joined by the remains of the force which Clive had lately scattered. They were further strengthened by two thousand men from Vellore, and by a still more important reinforcement of a hundred and fifty French soldiers whom Dupleix despatched from Pondicherry. The whole of this army, amounting to about ten thousand men, was under the command of Rajah¹ Sahib, son of Chunda Sahib.

Rajah Sahib proceeded to invest the fort of Arcot, which seemed quite incapable of sustaining a siege. The walls were ruinous, the ditches dry, the ramparts too narrow to admit the guns, the battlements too low to protect the soldiers. The little garrison had been greatly reduced by casualties. It now consisted of a hundred and twenty Europeans and two hundred sepoy. Only four officers were left; the stock of provisions was scanty; and the commander who had to conduct the defence under circumstances so discouraging, was a young man of five-and-twenty, who had been bred a bookkeeper.

During fifty days the siege went on. During fifty days the young captain maintained the defence, with a firmness, vigilance, and ability, which would have done honour to the oldest marshal in Europe. The breach, however, increased day by day. The garrison began to feel the pressure of hunger. Under such circumstances, any* troops so scantily provided with officers might have been expected to show signs of insubordination; and the danger was peculiarly great in a force composed of men differing widely from each other in extraction, colour, language, manners, and religion. But the devotion of the little band to its chief surpassed anything that is related of the Tenth Legion of Cæsar², or of the Old Guard of Napoleon².

¹ *Raja* (*Radscha*), ind. Wort für Fürst.

² Die 10. Legion *Caesars* und die alte Garde *Napoleons I.* sind bekannt durch ihre Ergebenheit und ihre Treue gegen ihre Anführer.

The sepoy came to Clive, not to complain of their scanty fare, but to propose that all the grain should be given to the Europeans, who required more nourishment than the natives of Asia. The thin gruel¹, they said, which was strained away from the rice, would suffice for themselves. History contains no more touching instance of military fidelity, or of the influence of a commanding* mind.

An attempt made by the government of Madras to relieve the place had failed. But there was hope from another quarter. A body of six thousand Mahrattas, half soldiers, half robbers, under the command of a chief named Morari Row, had been hired to assist Mahommed Ali; but thinking the French power irresistible, and the triumph of Chunda Sahib certain, they had hitherto remained inactive on the frontiers of the Carnatic. The fame of the defence of Arcot roused them from their torpor. Morari Row declared that he had never before believed that Englishmen could fight, but that he would willingly help them since he saw that they had spirit* to help themselves. Rajah Sahib learned that the Mahrattas were in motion. It was necessary for him to be expeditious. He first tried negotiation. He offered large bribes to Clive, which were rejected with scorn. He vowed that, if his proposals were not accepted, he would instantly storm the fort, and put every man in it to the sword. Clive told him in reply, with characteristic haughtiness, that his father was an usurper, that his army was a rabble, and that he would do well to think twice before he sent such poltroons into a breach defended by English soldiers.

Rajah Sahib determined to storm the fort. The day was well suited to a bold military enterprise. It was the great Mahomedan festival which is sacred

¹ *Gruel*, Schleim von Hafergrütze oder Mais.

to the memory of Hosein the son of Ali¹. Stimulating drugs were employed to aid the effect of religious zeal, and the besiegers, drunk with enthusiasm, drunk with bang², rushed furiously to the attack.

Clive had received secret intelligence of the design, had made his arrangements, and, exhausted by fatigue, had thrown himself on his bed. He was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post. The enemy advanced driving before them elephants whose foreheads were armed with iron plates. It was expected that the gates would yield to the shock of these living battering-rams. But the huge beasts no sooner felt the English musket-balls than they turned round, and rushed furiously away, trampling on the multitude which had urged them forward. A raft was launched on the water which filled one part of the ditch. Clive, perceiving that his gunners at that post did not understand their business, took the management of a piece of artillery himself, and cleared the raft in a few minutes. Where the moat was dry, the assailants mounted with great boldness; but they were received with a fire so heavy and so well-directed, that it soon quelled the courage even of fanaticism and of intoxication. The rear ranks of the English kept the front ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets, and every shot told* on the

¹ *Hosein* (*Husein*), Sohn des Kalifen *Ali* und der *Fatime*, der Tochter Mohammeds, von den Schiitten 669 zum rechtmässigen Nachfolger des Propheten ausgerufen, suchte seine Rechte gegen den Omejjaden *Jezid I.* geltend zu machen, wurde aber 680 besiegt und erschlagen. Die Stätte, wo *Hosein* getötet wurde, wurde später ein vielbesuchter Wallfahrtsort der Schiitten. Der Gedenktag seines Todes erweckt in der Brust der frommen indischen Muselmänner leidenschaftlich-wehmütige Gefühle und versetzt sie in einen Zustand von wildem Fanatismus, der noch erhöht wird durch den Glauben, dass, wer immer während dieses Festtages im Kampfe gegen die Ungläubigen fällt, ohne weiteres in das Paradies eingeht.

² *Bang* oder *Haschsich* (*Hadschisch*), ein aus indischem Hanf hergestelltes Berausungsmittel.

living mass below. After three desperate onsets, the besiegers retired behind the ditch.

The struggle lasted about an hour. Four hundred of the assailants fell. The garrison lost only five or six men. The besieged passed an anxious night looking for a renewal of the attack. But when day broke, the enemy were no more to be seen. They had retired, leaving to the English several guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

The news was received at Fort St. George with transports of joy and pride. Clive was justly regarded as a man equal* to any command. Two hundred English soldiers, and seven hundred sepoy were sent to him, and with this force he instantly commenced offensive operations. He took the fort of *Timery*, effected a junction with a division of Morari Row's army, and hastened, by forced marches, to attack Rajah Sahib, who was at the head of about five thousand men, of whom three hundred were French. The action* was sharp; but Clive gained a complete victory. The military chest* of Rajah Sahib fell into the hands of the conquerors. Six hundred sepoy who had served in the enemy's army came over to Clive's quarters, and were taken into the British service. *Conjeveram* surrendered without a blow. The governor of *Arnee* deserted Chunda Sahib, and recognised the title* of Mahommed Ali.

Had the entire direction of the war been intrusted to Clive, it would probably have been brought to a speedy close. But the timidity and incapacity which appeared in all the movements of the English, except where he was personally present, protracted the struggle. The Mahrattas muttered that his soldiers were of a different race from the British whom they found elsewhere. The effect of this languor was that in no long time Rajah Sahib, at the head of a considerable army, in which were four hundred French troops, appeared almost under the guns of Fort St. George and laid

waste the villas and gardens of the gentlemen of the English settlement. But he was again encountered and defeated by Clive. More than a hundred of the French were killed or taken, a loss more serious than that of thousands of natives.

CHAPTER V.

The government of Madras, encouraged by these events, determined to send a strong detachment, under Clive, to reinforce the garrison of Trichinopoly. But just at this conjuncture, Major Lawrence arrived from England, and assumed the chief command. From the waywardness and impatience* of control which had characterised Clive, both at school and in the counting-house, it might have been expected that he would not, after such achievements, act with zeal and good humour* in a subordinate capacity. But Lawrence had early treated him with kindness; and it is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never thrown away upon him. He cheerfully placed himself under the orders of his old friend, and exerted himself as strenuously in the second post as he could have done in the first. Lawrence well knew the value of such assistance. Though himself gifted with no intellectual faculty higher than plain good sense, he fully appreciated the powers of his brilliant coadjutor. Though he had made a methodical study of military tactics, and, like all men regularly bred to a profession, was disposed to look with disdain on interlopers, he had yet liberality enough to acknowledge that Clive was an exception to common rules. "Some people," he wrote, "are pleased to term Captain Clive fortunate and lucky; but, in my opinion, from the knowledge † I have of the gentleman, he deserved and might expect from his conduct every thing as it fell out; — a man of an undaunted resolu-

tion, of a cool temper, and of a presence of mind which never left him in the greatest danger — born a soldier; for, without a military education of any sort, or much conversing with any of the profession, from his judgment and good sense, he led on an army like an experienced officer and a brave soldier, with a prudence that certainly warranted success.“

The French had no commander to oppose to the two friends. Dupleix, not inferior in talents for negotiation and intrigue to any European who has borne a part in the revolutions of India, was not qualified to direct in person military operations. He had not been bred a soldier, and had no inclination to become one. His enemies accused him of personal cowardice; and he defended himself in a strain worthy of Captain Bobadil¹. He kept away from shot, he said, because silence and tranquillity were propitious to his genius, and he found it difficult to pursue his meditations amidst the noise of fire-arms. He was thus under the necessity of intrusting to others the execution of his great warlike designs; and he bitterly complained that he was ill served. He had indeed been assisted by one officer of eminent merit, Bussy². But Bussy had marched northward with the Nizam, and was fully employed in looking* after his own interests, and those of France, at the court of that prince. Among the officers who remained with Dupleix, there was not a single man of capacity; and many of them were boys, at whose ignorance and folly the common soldiers laughed.

¹ *Captain Bobadil*, ein prahlerischer, feiger Abenteurer in *Ben Jonsons* (1574—1637) Lustspiel: *Every Man in his Humour*.

² *Bussy-Castelnau*, Marquis v. (geb. 1718), frz. General, diente mit Auszeichnung in Indien. Er trug dazu bei, dass die Engländer 1748 die Belagerung von Pondicherry aufhoben. Seit 1782 Befehlshaber der Land- und Seetruppen jenseits des Kaps der Guten Hoffnung, kämpfte er mit Erfolg gegen den ihm an Zahl überlegenen Feind. Er starb 1785 zu Pondicherry.

The English triumphed everywhere. The besiegers of Trichinopoly were themselves besieged and compelled to capitulate. Chunda Sahib fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and was put to death, at* the instigation probably of his competitor, Mahommed Ali. The spirit of Dupleix, however, was unconquerable, and his resources inexhaustible. From his employers¹ in Europe he no longer received help or countenance*. They condemned his policy. They gave him no pecuniary assistance. They sent him for troops only the sweepings of the galleys. Yet still he persisted, intrigued, bribed, promised, lavished his private fortune, strained his credit, procured new diplomas from Delhi², raised up new enemies to the government of Madras on every side, and found tools even among the allies of the English Company. But all was in vain. Slowly, but steadily, the power of Britain continued to increase, and that of France to decline.

The health of Clive had never been good during his residence in India; and his constitution was now so much impaired that he determined to return to England. Before his departure he undertook a service of considerable difficulty, and performed it with his usual vigour and dexterity. The forts of Covelong and Chingleput were occupied by French garrisons. It was determined to send a force against them. But the only force available for this purpose was of such a description* that no officer but Clive would risk his reputation by commanding it. It consisted of five hundred newly-levied sepoy, and two hundred recruits who had just landed from England, and who were the worst and lowest wretches that the Company's crimps could pick up in the flashhouses of London. Clive, ill and exhausted as he was, undertook to make an army of this undisciplined rabble, and marched with

¹ *His employers*, seine Vorgesetzten, die Prinzipale der Französisch-Ostindischen Gesellschaft.

² d. h. vom Grossmogul.

them to Covelong. A shot from the fort killed one of these extraordinary soldiers; on which all the rest faced* about and ran away, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Clive rallied them. On another occasion, the noise of a gun terrified the sentinels so much that one of them was found, some hours later, at the bottom of a well. Clive gradually accustomed them to danger, and, by exposing himself constantly in the most perilous situations, shamed them into courage. He at length succeeded in forming a respectable force out of his unpromising materials. Covelong fell. Clive learned that a strong detachment was marching to relieve it from Chingleput. He took measures to prevent the enemy from learning that they were too late, laid an ambuscade for them on the road, killed a hundred of them with one fire*, took three hundred prisoners, pursued the fugitives to the gates of Chingleput, laid siege instantly to that fastness, reputed one of the strongest in India, made a breach, and was on the point of storming when the French commandant capitulated and retired with his men.

Clive returned to Madras victorious, but in a state of health which rendered it impossible for him to remain there long. He married at this time a young lady of the name of Maskelyne, sister of the eminent mathematician¹ who long held the post of Astronomer Royal. She is described as handsome and accomplished*; and her husband's letters, it is said, contain proofs that he was devotedly attached to her.

CHAPTER VI.

Almost immediately after the marriage, Clive embarked with his bride* for England. He returned a very different person from the poor slighted boy

¹ *Maskelyne*, Neril (1732—1811), berühmter englischer Astronom, langjähriger Direktor der Sternwarte zu Greenwich.

who had been sent out ten years before to seek his fortune. He was only twenty-seven; yet his country already respected him as one of her first soldiers. There was then general peace in Europe. The Carnatic was the only part of the world where the English and French were in arms against each other. The vast schemes of Dupleix had excited no small uneasiness in the city of London; and the rapid turn of fortune, which was chiefly owing to the courage and talents of Clive, had been hailed with great delight. The young captain was known at the *India House*¹ by the honourable nickname of General Clive, and was toasted by that appellation at the feasts of the Directors. On his arrival in England, he found himself an object of general interest and admiration. The East India Company thanked him for his services in the warmest terms, and bestowed on him a sword set with diamonds. With rare delicacy, he refused to receive this token of gratitude unless a similar compliment were paid to his friend and commander, Lawrence².

It may easily be supposed that Clive was most cordially welcomed home by his family, who were delighted by his success, though they seem to have been hardly able to comprehend how their naughty idle Bobby³ had become so great a man. His father had been singularly hard of belief. Not until the news of the defence of Arcot arrived in England was the old gentleman heard to growl out that, after all, the booby had something in him. His expressions of approbation became stronger and stronger as news arrived of one brilliant exploit after another; and he was at length immoderately fond and proud of his son.

Clive's relations had very substantial* reasons for rejoicing at his return. Considerable sums of prize-

¹ *The India House*, woselbst sich die Bureaux der Ost-indischen Gesellschaft befanden.

² Es wurde seinem Wunsche willfahrt.

³ *Bobby*, Kosename. Diminutivform von *Bob* = Robert. Vgl. pag. 2, Anm. 1.

money¹ had fallen to his share; and he had brought home a moderate fortune, part of which he expended in extricating his father from pecuniary difficulties, and in redeeming the family estate. The remainder he appears to have dissipated in the course of about two years. He lived splendidly, dressed gaily* even for those times, kept a carriage and saddle horses, and, not content with these ways of getting rid of his money, resorted to the most speedy and effectual of all modes of evacuation, a contested election² followed by a petition³.

Ejected from Parliament⁴ and straitened in his means, he naturally began to look again towards India. The Company and the Government were eager to avail themselves of his services. A treaty favourable to England had indeed been concluded in the Carnatic. Dupleix had been superseded, and had returned with the wreck of his immense fortune to Europe, where calumny and chicanery soon hunted him to his grave. But many signs indicated that a war between France and Great Britain was at hand; and it was therefore thought desirable to send an able commander to the Company's settlements in India. The Directors appointed Clive governor of Fort St. David. The King gave him the commission of a lieutenant-colonel* in the British army, and in 1755 he again sailed for Asia.

¹ *Prize-money*, Prisengeld, d. i. die Belohnungssumme, welche dem Befehlshaber und der Mannschaft eines Schiffes für die Wegnahme eines feindlichen Schiffes oder für anderweitige Eroberung zuerkannt wird.

² *Contested election*: Wahlkampf; wenn in einem Wahlbezirk 2 Kandidaten sich gegenüber stehen.

³ *Petition*: Gesuch an das Parlament, eine Wahl für ungültig zu erklären.

Für Wahlzwecke werden in England Unsummen Geldes — oft Millionen — ausgegeben.

⁴ *Clives* Wahl war von dem Unterhause für ungültig erklärt worden.

CHAPTER VII.

The first service on which he was employed after his return to the East was the reduction of the stronghold of *Gheriah*. This fortress, built on a craggy promontory, and almost surrounded by the ocean, was the den of a pirate named Angria, whose barks had long been the terror of the Arabian Gulf. Admiral Watson, who commanded the English squadron in the Eastern seas, burned Angria's fleet, while Clive attacked the fastness by land. The place soon fell, and a booty of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling was divided among the conquerors.

After this exploit, Clive proceeded to his government of Fort St. David. Before he had been there two months, he received intelligence which called forth all the energy of his bold and active mind.

Of the provinces which had been subject to the House of Tamerlane, the wealthiest was Bengal. No part of India possessed such natural advantages, both for agriculture and for commerce. The Ganges, rushing through a hundred channels to the sea, has formed a vast plain of rich mould which, even under the tropical sky, rivals the verdure of an English April. The rice fields yield an increase such as is elsewhere unknown. Spices, sugar, vegetable oils, are produced with marvellous exuberance. The rivers afford an inexhaustible supply of fish. The desolate islands along the sea-coast, overgrown by noxious vegetation, and swarming with deer and tigers, supply the cultivated districts with abundance of salt. The great stream which fertilises the soil is, at the same time, the chief highway of Eastern commerce. On its banks, and on those of its tributary waters, are the wealthiest marts, the most splendid capitals, and the most sacred shrines of India. The tyranny of man had for ages struggled in vain against the overflowing

bounty of nature. In spite of the Mussulman despot, and of the Mahratta freebooter, Bengal was known through the East as the garden of Eden¹, as the rich kingdom. Its population multiplied exceedingly. Distant provinces were nourished from the overflowing of its granaries; and the noble ladies of London and Paris were clothed in the delicate produce of its looms. The race by whom this rich tract was peopled, enervated by a soft climate and accustomed to peaceful avocations, bore the same relation to other Asiatics which the Asiatics generally bear to the bold and energetic children of Europe. Whatever the Bengalee does he does languidly. His favourite pursuits are sedentary. He shrinks from bodily exertion; and, though voluble in dispute, and singularly pertinacious in the war of chicane, he seldom engages in a personal conflict, and scarcely ever enlists as a soldier. There never, perhaps, existed a people so thoroughly fitted by nature and by habit for a foreign yoke.

The great commercial companies of Europe had long possessed factories in Bengal. The French were settled at Chandernagore on the Hoogley. Higher up the stream the Dutch traders held Chinsurah. Nearer to the sea, the English had built Fort William². A church and ample warehouses rose in the vicinity. A row of spacious houses, belonging to the chief factors of the East India Company, lined the banks of the river, and in the neighbourhood had sprung up a large and busy native* town, where some Hindoo merchants of great opulence had fixed their abode. But the tract now covered by the palaces of Chowringhee³ contained only a few miserable huts thatched with straw. A jungle, abandoned to waterfowl and alligators, covered the site of the present Citadel,

¹ *Eden* (hebr. = Lust, Wonne), Name des Aufenthaltsortes der ersten Menschen vor dem Sündenfall (Paradies).

² 1698 in Form eines regelmässigen Achteckes erbaut.

³ *Chowringhee*, ein Stadtteil von Calcutta.

and the *Course*¹, which is now daily crowded at sunset with the gayest* equipages of Calcutta². For the ground on which the settlement stood, the English, like other great landholders, paid rent to the government; and they were, like other great landholders, permitted to exercise a certain jurisdiction within their domain.

The great province of Bengal, together with Orissa and Bahar, had long been governed by a viceroy, whom the English called Aliverdy Khan, and who, like the other viceroys of the Mogul, had become virtually independent. He died in 1756, and the sovereignty descended to his grandson, a youth under twenty years of age, who bore the name of Surajah Dowlah. Oriental despots are perhaps the worst class of human beings; and this unhappy boy was one of the worst specimens of his class³.

From a child Surajah Dowlah had hated the English. It was his whim to do so; and his whims were never opposed. He had also formed a very exaggerated notion of the wealth which might be obtained by plundering them; and his feeble and uncultivated mind was incapable of perceiving that the riches of Calcutta,† had they been even greater than he imagined, would not compensate him for what he must lose, if the European trade, of which Bengal was a chief seat, should be driven by his violence to some other quarter. Pretexts for a quarrel were readily found.

¹ *Course* = *Corso* (ital. Lauf, Laufbahn), Strasse, die vornehmlich der eleganten Welt als Promenade und dem Verkehr der feinen Equipagen dient.

² Die Stadt *Calcutta*, die sich nach und nach um das Fort *William* erhob, ist heutzutage die Hauptstadt des englisch-indischen Kaiserreichs, die Residenzstadt des Vizekönigs von Ostindien und die bedeutendste Handelsstadt Indiens, „das indische London“. Die Zahl der Einwohner beträgt nahezu 1 Million.

³ *Surajah Dowlah* war von schwachem Verstande, ohne alle Erziehung und von selbstsüchtigem, ausschweifendem und äusserst grausamem Charakter. Seine Umgebung bildeten niedrige Schmeichler, die der Hefe des Volkes entstammten.

The English, in expectation of a war with France¹, had begun to fortify their settlement without special permission from the Nabob. A rich native, whom he longed to plunder, had taken refuge at Calcutta, and had not been delivered up. On such grounds as these Surajah Dowlah marched with a great army against Fort William.

The servants of the Company at Madras had been forced by Dupleix to become statesmen and soldiers. Those in Bengal were still mere traders, and were terrified and bewildered by the approaching danger. The governor, who had heard much of Surajah Dowlah's cruelty, was frightened out of his wits, jumped into a boat, and took refuge in the nearest ship. The military commandant thought that he could not do better than follow so good an example. The fort was taken after a feeble resistance; and great numbers of the English fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Nabob seated himself with regal pomp in the principal hall of the factory, and ordered Mr. Holwell, the first in rank among the prisoners, to be brought before him. His Highness abused the insolence of the English, and grumbled at the smallness of the treasure which he had found; but promised to spare their lives, and retired to rest.

Then was committed that great crime, memorable for its singular atrocity, memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. The English captives were left at the mercy of the guards, and the guards determined to secure them for the night in the prison of the garrison, a chamber known by the fearful name of the Black Hole. Even for a

¹ Die aufeinander eifersüchtigen Staaten — England und Frankreich — gerieten bald auch thatsächlich miteinander in Krieg. Es war dies bei Gelegenheit des 7jährigen Krieges (1756 bis 1763) wo England auf Seite Preussens trat, während Frankreich Oesterreich unterstützte. Frankreich verlor durch diesen Krieg seine Flotte und seine Kolonien an England und behielt in Indien nur mehr ganz unbedeutende Besitzungen.

single European malefactor, that dungeon would, in such a climate, have been too close and narrow. The space was only twenty feet square. The air-holes were small and obstructed. It was the summer solstice¹, the season when the fierce heat of Bengal can scarcely be rendered tolerable to natives of England by lofty halls and by the constant waving of fans. The number of the prisoners was one hundred and forty-six. When they were ordered to enter the cell, they imagined that the soldiers were joking; and, being in high spirits* on account of the promise of the Nabob to spare their lives, they laughed and jested at the absurdity of the notion. They soon discovered their mistake. They expostulated; they entreated; but in vain. The guards threatened to cut down all who hesitated. The captives were driven into the cell at the point of the sword, and the door was instantly shut and locked upon them.

Nothing in history or fiction, not even the story which Ugolino² told in the sea of everlasting ice, after

1 Man nennt Solstitien (= Sonnenstillstandspunkte, Sonnenwenden) jene Punkte der Ekliptik, wo die Sonne auf ihrer scheinbaren jährlichen Bahn am weitesten vom Äquator entfernt ist (sei es auf der nördlichen Halbkugel „Sommerwendepunkt“, sei es auf der südlichen Hemisphäre „Winterwendepunkt“). Der Name Sonnensolstiz (d. h. Sonnenstillstandspunkt) rührt daher, dass die Sonne, wenn sie diese Punkte erreicht hat, einige Zeit still zu stehen scheint, bevor sie sich von neuem dem Äquator nähert. Die Sonne tritt in das Sommersolstitium am 20. oder 21. Juni.

2 Graf *Ugolino della Gherasca*, aus einem alten pisanischen Geschlechte, suchte sich der Herrschaft in *Pisa* zu bemächtigen. Es gelang ihm auch, sich zum Generalkapitän der Republik emporzuschwingen. Seine Gewaltthätigkeiten und sein Übermut riefen 1288 einen Aufstand hervor. *Ugolino* wurde im Stadthause belagert und nach hartnäckiger Verteidigung mit seinen beiden Söhnen und zwei Neffen gefangen genommen. Man warf die Gefangenen in einen Turm, der seitdem *Torre di fame* (Hungerturm) genannt wird. 9 Monate sassen sie dort in Haft. Endlich schloss sich für immer die Thüre des Turmes, dessen Schlüssel man in den *Arno* warf — die Unglücklichen wurden dem Hungertode preisgegeben! — Dieses tragische Ende *Ugolinos* und der Seinigen schildert der italienische Dichter *Dante* (1265—1321) in seiner *Divina Commedia* (Göttliche

he had wiped his bloody lips on the scalp of his murderer, approaches the horrors which were recounted by the few survivors of that night. They cried for mercy. They strove to burst the door. Holwell, who, even in that extremity, retained some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the gaolers. But the answer was that nothing could be done without the Nabob's orders, that the Nabob was asleep, and that he would be angry if anybody woke him. Then the prisoners went mad* with despair. They trampled each other down, fought for the places at the windows, fought for the pittance of water with which the cruel mercy of the murderers mocked their agonies, raved, prayed, blasphemed, implored the guards to fire among them. The gaolers* in the mean time held lights to the bars, and shouted with laughter at the frantic struggles of their victims. At length the tumult died away in low gaspings and moanings. The day broke. The Nabob had slept off his debauch, and permitted the door to be opened. But it was some time before the soldiers could make a lane for the survivors, by piling up on each side the heaps of corpses on which the burning climate had already begun to do its loathsome work. When at length a passage was made, twenty-three ghastly figures, such as their own mothers would not have known, staggered one by one out of the charnel-house. A pit was instantly dug. The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung into it promiscuously, and covered up.

But these things, which, after the lapse of more than eighty years, cannot be told or read without horror, awakened neither remorse nor pity in the bosom of the savage Nabob. He inflicted no punishment on the murderers. He showed no tenderness to the survivors. Some of them, indeed, from whom

Komödie) auf die ergreifendste Weise. Der Dichter zeigt (Hölle, Gesang 33) *Ugolino*, wie er eingefroren in ewiges Eis beständig an dem Schädel seines Mörders nagt.

nothing was to be got, were suffered to depart; but those from whom it was thought that any thing could be extorted were treated with execrable cruelty. Holwell, unable to walk, was carried before the tyrant, who reproached him, threatened him, and sent him up the country in irons*, together with some other gentlemen who were suspected of knowing more than they chose* to tell about the treasures of the Company. These persons, still bowed down by the sufferings of that great agony, were lodged in miserable sheds, and fed only with grain and water, till at length the intercessions of the female relations of the Nabob procured their release.

Surajah Dowlah, in the mean time, sent letters to his nominal sovereign at Delhi, describing the late conquest in the most pompous language. He placed a garrison in Fort William, forbade an Englishman to dwell in the neighbourhood, and directed that, in memory of his great actions, Calcutta should thenceforward be called Alinagore, that is to say, the Port of God.

In August the news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and excited the fiercest and bitterest resentment. The cry of the whole settlement was for vengeance. Within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the intelligence it was determined that an expedition should be sent to the Hoogley, and that Clive should be at the head of the land-forces. The naval armament was under the command of Admiral Watson. Nine hundred English infantry, fine troops and full of spirit, and fifteen hundred sepoy, composed the army which sailed to punish a Prince who had more subjects than Louis the Fifteenth¹ or the Empress Maria Theresa². In October the expedition sailed; but it

¹ Ludwig XV., König von Frankreich, 1715—1774.

² Maria Theresia, Kaiserin von Deutschland, Königin von Ungarn und Böhmen 1717—1780.

had to make its way against adverse winds, and did not reach Bengal till December.

The Nabob was revelling in fancied security at Moorshedabad. He was so profoundly ignorant of the state of foreign countries, that he often used to say that there were not ten thousand men in all Europe; and it had never occurred to him as possible, that the English would dare to invade his dominions. But, though undisturbed by any fear of their military power, he began to miss them greatly. His revenues fell off; and his ministers succeeded in making him understand that a ruler may sometimes find it more profitable to protect traders in the open enjoyment of their gains than to put them to the torture for the purpose of discovering hidden chests of gold and jewels. He was already disposed to permit the Company to resume its mercantile operations in his country, when he received the news that an English armament was in the Hoogley. He instantly ordered all his troops to assemble at Moorshedabad, and marched towards Calcutta.

Clive had commenced operations with his usual vigour. He took Budgebudge, routed the garrison of Fort William, recovered Calcutta, stormed and sacked Hoogley. The Nabob, already disposed to make some concessions to the English, was confirmed in his pacific disposition by these proofs of their power and spirit. He accordingly made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give compensation to those whom he had despoiled.

Clive's profession was war; and he felt that there was something discreditable in an accommodation with Surajah Dowlah. But his power was limited. A committee, chiefly composed of servants of the Company who had fled from Calcutta, had the principal direction of affairs; and these persons were eager to be restored to their posts and compensated for their losses. The government of Madras, apprised

that war had commenced in Europe¹, and apprehensive of an attack from the French, became impatient for the return of the armament. The promises of the Nabob were large, the chances of a contest doubtful; and Clive consented to treat, though he expressed his regret that things should not be concluded in so glorious a manner as he could have wished.

CHAPTER VIII.

With this negotiation commences a new chapter in the life of Clive. Hitherto he had been merely a soldier, carrying into effect, with eminent ability and valour, the plans of others. Henceforth he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman; and his military movements are to be considered as subordinate to his political designs.

The negotiations between the English and the Nabob were carried on chiefly by two agents, Mr. Watts, a servant of the Company, and a Bengalee of the name of Omichund. This Omichund had been one of the wealthiest native merchants resident at Calcutta, and had sustained great losses in consequence of the Nabob's expedition against that place. In the course of his commercial transactions, he had seen much of the English, and was peculiarly qualified to serve as a medium of communication between them and a native court. He possessed great influence with his own race, and had in large measure the Hindoo talents, quick observation, tact, dexterity, perseverance, and the Hindoo vices, servility, greediness, and treachery.

¹ Nämlich der 7jährige Krieg. Vgl. pag. 32 Anm. 1.

The Nabob behaved with all the faithlessness of an Indian statesman, and with all the levity of a boy whose mind had been enfeebled by power and self-indulgence. He promised, retracted, hesitated, evaded. At one time he advanced with his army in a threatening manner towards Calcutta; but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he fell back in alarm, and consented to make peace with them on their own terms*. The treaty was no sooner concluded than he formed new designs against them. He intrigued with the French authorities at Chander-nagore. He invited Bussy¹ to march from the Deccan to the Hoogley, and to drive the English out of Bengal. All this was well known to Clive and Watson. They determined accordingly to strike a decisive blow, and to attack Chandernagore, before the force there could be strengthened by new arrivals, either from the south of India or from Europe. Watson directed the expedition by water, Clive by land. The success of the combined movements was rapid and complete. The fort, the garrison, the artillery, the military stores, all fell into the hands of the English. Near five hundred European troops were among the prisoners.

The Nabob had feared and hated the English, even while he was still able to oppose to them their French rivals. The French were now vanquished; and he began to regard the English with still greater fear and still greater hatred. His weak and unprincipled mind oscillated between servility and insolence. One day he sent a large sum to Calcutta, as part of the compensation due for the wrongs which he had committed. The next day he sent a present of jewels to Bussy, exhorting that distinguished officer to hasten to protect Bengal "against Clive, the daring in war, on whom," says his Highness, "may all bad fortune attend." He ordered his army to march against the English. He countermanded his orders. He tore

¹ Vgl. pag. 24 Anm. 2.

Clive's letters. He then sent answers in the most florid language of compliment. He ordered Watts out of his presence, and threatened to impale him. He again sent for Watts, and begged pardon for the insult. In the mean time, his wretched maladministration, his folly, his dissolute manners, and his love of the lowest company, had disgusted all classes of his subjects, soldiers, traders, civil functionaries, the proud and ostentatious Mahommedans, the timid, supple, and parsimonious Hindoos. A formidable confederacy was formed against him, in which were included Roydullub, the minister of finance, Meer Jaffier, the principal commander of the troops, and Jugget Seit, the richest banker in India. The plot was confided to the English agents, and a communication was opened between the malcontents at Moorshedabad and the committee at Calcutta.

In the committee there was much hesitation; but Clive's voice was given in favour of the conspirators, and his vigour and firmness bore down all opposition. It was determined that the English should lend their powerful assistance to depose Surajah Dowlah, and to place Meer Jaffier on the throne of Bengal. In return, Meer Jaffier promised ample compensation to the Company and its servants, and a liberal donative to the army, the navy, and the committee. The odious vices of Surajah Dowlah, the wrongs which the English had suffered at his hands, the dangers to which our trade must have been exposed † had he continued to reign, appear to us fully to justify the resolution of deposing him. But nothing can justify the dissimulation which Clive stooped to practise¹.

¹ *Clive*, ein sonst ehrenwerter Charakter, scheint seine Politik dem verschmitzten *Surajah Dowlah* gegenüber als ein Spiel betrachtet zu haben, bei dem alles erlaubt sei, und griff so zu den verwerflichsten Mitteln, wie Lüge, Heucheln und Schmeicheln, Unterschiebung von Dokumenten, Fälschung von Handschriften etc. Man hat versucht, dieses sein Verhalten in all seinen Einzelheiten zu rechtfertigen. Dasselbe bleibt aber nichtsdestoweniger ein Schandfleck auf seinem Charakter.

He wrote to Surajah Dowlah in terms so affectionate that they for a time lulled that weak prince into perfect security. The same courier who carried this "soothing letter," as Clive calls it, to the Nabob, carried to Mr. Watts a letter in the following terms: "Tell Meer Jaffier to fear nothing. I will join him with five thousand men who never turned their backs. Assure him † I will march night and day to his assistance, and stand by him as long as I have a man left."

It was impossible that a plot which had so many ramifications should long remain entirely concealed. Enough reached the ears of the Nabob to arouse his suspicions. But he was soon quieted by the fictions and artifices which the inventive genius of Omichund produced with miraculous readiness. All was going well; the plot was nearly ripe, when Clive learned that Omichund was likely to play false. The artful Bengalee had been promised a liberal compensation for all that he had lost at Calcutta. But this would not satisfy him. His services had been great. He held the thread of the whole intrigue. By one word, breathed in the ear of Surajah Dowlah, he could undo all that he had done. The lives of Watts, of Meer Jaffier, of all the conspirators, were at his mercy; and he determined to take advantage of his situation and to make his own terms. He demanded three hundred thousand pounds sterling as the price of his secrecy and of his assistance. The committee, incensed by the treachery and appalled by the danger, knew not what course to take. But Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was justifiable. The best course would be to promise what was asked. Omichund would soon be at their mercy; and then they might punish him by withholding from him, not only the bribe which he now demanded, but also the compensation which all the other sufferers of Calcutta were to receive.

His advice was taken. But how was the wary and sagacious Hindoo to be deceived? He had demanded that an article touching his claims should be inserted in the treaty between Meer Jaffier and the English, and he would not be satisfied unless he saw it with his own eyes. Clive had an expedient ready. Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red, the former real, the latter fictitious. In the former Omichund's name was not mentioned; the latter, which was to be shown to him, contained a stipulation in his favour.

But another difficulty arose. Admiral Watson had scruples about signing the red treaty. Omichund's vigilance and acuteness were such that the absence of so important a name would probably awaken his suspicions. But Clive was not a man to do any thing by halves.* We almost blush to write it. He forged Admiral Watson's name.

All was now ready for action. Mr. Watts fled secretly from Moorshedabad. Clive put his troops in motion, and wrote to the Nabob in a tone very different from that of his previous letters. He set forth all the wrongs which the British had suffered, offered to submit the points in dispute to the arbitration of Meer Jaffier, and concluded by announcing that, as the rains were about to set in, he and his men would do themselves the honour of waiting* on his Highness for an answer.

Surajah Dowlah instantly assembled his whole force, and marched to encounter the English. It had been agreed that Meer Jaffier should separate himself from the Nabob, and carry over his division to Clive. But, as the decisive moment approached, the fears of the conspirator overpowered his ambition. Clive had advanced to Cossimbuzar; the Nabob lay with a mighty power a few miles off at Plassey; and still Meer Jaffier delayed to fulfil his engagements, and returned evasive answers to the earnest remonstrances of the English general.

Clive was in a painfully anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the sincerity or in the courage of his confederate; and, whatever confidence he might place in his own military talents, and in the valour and discipline of his troops, it was no light thing to engage an army twenty times as numerous as his own. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance, but over which, if things went ill, not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion, for the first and for the last time, his dauntless spirit, during a few hours, shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting; and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority. Long afterwards, he said that he had never called but one council of war, and that, if he had taken the advice of that council, the British would never have been masters of Bengal. But scarcely had the meeting broken up when he was himself again. He retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed near an hour there in thought. He came back determined to put every thing to the hazard, and gave orders that all should be in readiness for passing the river on the morrow.

The river was passed; and at the close of a toilsome day's march, the army, long after sunset, took up its quarters in a grove of mango-trees¹ near Plassey, within a mile of the enemy. Clive was unable to sleep; he heard through the whole night the sound of drums and cymbals from the vast camp of the Nabob. It is not strange that even his stout heart should now and then have sunk, when he reflected against what odds, and for what a prize, he was in a few hours to contend.

¹ Die Mangobäume, ca. 12 m. hoch, mit grossen Blättern, kleinen orangegelben Blüten und gänseeigrossen, sehr wohlschmeckenden Früchten. Ihre Rinde dient zum Gerben, ihr Holz als Brenn- und Nutzholz. Mit den Zweigen des Mangobaumes schmücken die Brahmanen an Festtagen ihre Hütten.

Nor was the rest of Surajah Dowlah more peaceful. His mind, at once weak and stormy, was distracted by wild and horrible apprehensions. Appalled by the greatness and nearness of the crisis, distrusting his captains, dreading every one who approached him, dreading to be left alone, he sat gloomily in his tent, haunted,† a Greek poet would have said, by the furies of those who had cursed him with their last breath in the Black Hole¹.

The day² broke, the day which was to decide the fate² of India. At sunrise the army of the Nabob, pouring through many openings from the camp, began to move towards the grove where the English lay. Forty thousand infantry, armed with firelocks, pikes, swords, bows and arrows, covered the plain. They were accompanied by fifty pieces of ordnance of the largest size, each tugged by a long team of white oxen, and each pushed on from behind by an elephant. Some smaller guns, under the direction of a few French auxiliaries, were perhaps more formidable. The cavalry were fifteen thousand, drawn, not from the effeminate population of Bengal, but from the bolder race which inhabits the northern provinces; and the practised eye of Clive could perceive that both the men and the horses were more powerful than those of the Carnatic. The force which he had to oppose to this great multitude consisted of only three thousand men. But of these nearly a thousand were English; and all were led by English officers, and trained in the English discipline.

The battle commenced with a cannonade in which the artillery of the Nabob did scarcely any execution, while the few field-pieces of the English produced great effect. Several of the most distinguished officers in

¹ Vgl. pag. 32 und 33.

² Es war dies der 23. Juni des Jahres 1757. Die Schlacht bei Plassey war grundlegend für die Herrschaft der Engländer in Ostindien.

Surajah Dowla's service fell. Disorder began to spread through his ranks. His own terror increased every moment. One of the conspirators urged on him the expediency of retreating. The insidious advice, agreeing as it did with what his own terrors suggested, was readily received. He ordered his army to fall back, and this order decided his fate. Clive snatched the moment, and ordered his troops to advance. The confused and dispirited multitude gave way before the onset of disciplined valour. No mob attacked by regular soldiers was ever more completely routed. The little band of Frenchmen, who alone ventured to confront the English, were swept down by the stream of fugitives. In an hour the forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to reassemble. Only five hundred of the vanquished were slain. But their camp, their guns, their baggage, innumerable waggons, innumerable cattle, remained in the power of the conquerors. With the loss of twenty-two soldiers killed and fifty wounded, Clive had scattered an army of near sixty thousand men, and subdued an empire larger and more populous than Great Britain.

Meer Jaffier had given no assistance to the English during the action. But as soon as he saw that the fate of the day was decided, he drew off his division of the army, and, when the battle was over, sent his congratulations to his ally. The next morning he repaired to the English quarters, not a little uneasy as to the reception which awaited him there. He gave evident signs of alarm when a guard was drawn out to receive him with the honours due to his rank. But his apprehensions were speedily removed. Clive came forward to meet him, embraced him, saluted him as Nabob of the three great provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, listened graciously to his apologies, and advised him to march without delay to Moorshedabad.

Surajah Dowlah had fled from the field of battle with all the speed with which a fleet camel could

carry him, and arrived at Moorshedabad in little more than twenty-four hours. There he called his councillors round him. The wisest advised him to put himself into the hands of the English, from whom he had nothing worse to fear than deposition and confinement. But he attributed this suggestion to treachery. Others urged him to try the chance of war again. He approved the advice, and issued orders accordingly. But he wanted spirit to adhere even during one day to a manly resolution. He learned that Meer Jaffier had arrived; and his terrors became insupportable. Disguised in a mean dress, with a casket of jewels in his hand, he let himself down at night from a window of his palace, and, accompanied by only two attendants, embarked on the river for Patna.

CHAPTER IX.

In a few days Clive arrived at Moorshedabad, escorted by two hundred English soldiers and three hundred sepoy. For his residence had been assigned a palace, which was surrounded by a garden so spacious that all the troops who accompanied him could conveniently encamp within it. The ceremony of the installation of Meer Jaffier was instantly performed. Clive led the new Nabob to the seat of honour, placed him on it, presented to him, after the immemorial fashion of the East, an offering of gold, and then, turning to the natives who filled the hall, congratulated them on the good fortune which had freed them from a tyrant. He was compelled on this occasion to use the services of an interpreter; for it is remarkable that, long as he resided in India, intimately acquainted as he was with Indian politics and with the Indian character, and adored as he was by his In-

dian soldiery, he never learned to express himself with facility in any Indian language.

The new sovereign was now called upon to fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with his allies. A conference was held at the house of Jugget Seit, the great banker, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. Omichund came thither, fully believing himself to stand high in the favour of Clive, who, with dissimulation surpassing even the dissimulation of Bengal, had up to that day treated him with undiminished kindness. The white treaty was produced and read. Clive then turned to Mr. Scrafton, one of the servants of the Company, and said in English: "It is now time to undeceive Omichund." "Omichund," said Mr. Scrafton in Hindostanee, "the red treaty is a trick. You are to have nothing." Omichund fell back insensible into the arms of his attendants. He revived; but his mind was irreparably ruined. Clive, who, though little troubled by scruples of conscience in his dealings with Indian politicians, was not inhuman, seems to have been touched. He saw Omichund a few days later, spoke to him kindly, advised him to make a pilgrimage to one of the great temples of India, in the hope that change of scene might restore his health, and was even disposed, notwithstanding all that had passed, again to employ his talents in the public service. But, from the moment of that sudden shock, the unhappy man sank gradually into idiocy. He, who had formerly been distinguished by the strength of his understanding and the simplicity of his habits, now squandered the remains of his fortune on childish trinkets, and loved to exhibit himself dressed in rich garments, and hung with precious stones. In this abject state he languished a few months, and then died.

Omichund was not the only victim of the revolution. Surajah Dowlah was taken a few days after his flight, and was brought before Meer Jaffier. There he flung himself on the ground in convulsions of fear, and with tears and loud cries implored the mercy which

he had never shown. Meer Jaffier hesitated; but his son Meeran, a youth of seventeen, who in feebleness of brain and savageness of nature greatly resembled the wretched captive, was implacable. Surajah Dowlah was led into a secret chamber, to which in a short time the ministers* of death were sent.

The shower of wealth now fell copiously on the Company and its servants. A sum of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, in coined silver, was sent down the river from Moorshedabad to Fort William. The fleet which conveyed this treasure consisted of more than a hundred boats, and performed its triumphal voyage with flags flying and music playing. Calcutta, which a few months before had been desolate, was now more prosperous than ever. Trade revived; and the signs of affluence appeared in every English house. As to Clive, there was no limit to his acquisitions but his own moderation. The treasury of Bengal was thrown open to him. There were piled up, after the usage of Indian princes, immense masses of coin. Clive walked between heaps of gold and silver, crowned with rubies and diamonds, and was at liberty to help* himself. He accepted between two and three hundred thousand pounds¹.

Meer Jaffier could be upheld on the throne only by the hand which had placed him on it. He was not, indeed, a mere boy; nor had he been so unfortunate as to be born in the purple. He was not therefore quite so imbecile or quite so depraved as his predecessor had been. But he had none of the talents or virtues which his post required; and his son and heir,

¹ Die Annahme dieser Summe bildete 16 Jahre später in der öffentlichen Meinung und im Parlamente den Gegenstand lebhafter Streitigkeiten. Während die einen diese Geldsumme als freiwilliges, für den Geber, wie für den Empfänger gleich ehrenvolles Geschenk betrachteten, stellten die anderen diese Gabe als Erpressung, Raub etc. hin, da Clive nicht berechtigt gewesen, ohne Erlaubnis und Mitwissen seiner Regierung und der Compagnie die in Frage stehende Summe anzunehmen. Vgl. pag. 72, 73 und 74.

Meeran, was another Surajah Dowlah. The recent revolution had unsettled the minds of men. Many chiefs were in open insurrection against the new Nabob. The viceroy of the rich and powerful province of Oude, who, like the other viceroys of the Mogul, was now in truth an independent sovereign, menaced Bengal with invasion. Nothing but the talents and authority of Clive could support the tottering government.

While things were in this state, a ship arrived with despatches which had been written at the India House before the news of the battle of Plassey had reached London. The Directors had determined to place the English settlements in Bengal under a government constituted in the most cumbrous and absurd manner; and, to make the matter worse, no place in the arrangement was assigned to Clive. The persons who were selected to form this new government, greatly to their honour, took on themselves the responsibility of disobeying these preposterous orders, and invited Clive to exercise the supreme authority. He consented; and it soon appeared that the servants of the Company had only anticipated the wishes of their employers. The Directors, on receiving news of Clive's brilliant success, instantly appointed him governor of their possessions in Bengal, with the highest marks of gratitude and esteem. His power was now boundless, and far surpassed even that which Dupleix had attained in the south of India. Meer Jaffier regarded him with slavish awe. Europeans and natives were alike at Clive's feet. The English regarded him as the only man who could force Meer Jaffier to keep his engagement with them. Meer Jaffier regarded him as the only man who could protect the new dynasty against turbulent subjects and encroaching neighbours.

It is but justice to say that Clive used his power ably and vigorously for the advantage of his country. He sent forth an expedition against the tract lying to the north of the Carnatic. In this tract the French still had the ascendancy; and it was important to dis-

lodge them. The conduct of the enterprise was intrusted to an officer of the name of Forde, who was then little known, but in whom the keen eye of the Governor had detected military talents of a high order. The success of the expedition was rapid and splendid.

While a considerable part of the army of Bengal was thus engaged at a distance, a new and formidable danger menaced the western frontier. The Great Mogul was a prisoner at Delhi in the hands of a subject. His eldest son, named Shah Alum, destined to be, during many years, the sport of adverse fortune, and to be a tool in the hands, first of the Mahrattas, and then of the English, had fled from the palace of his father. His birth was still revered in India. Some powerful princes, the Nabob of Oude in particular, were inclined to favour him. Shah Alum found it easy to draw to his standard great numbers of the military adventurers with whom every part of the country swarmed. An army of forty thousand men, of various races and religions, Mahrattas¹, Rohillas², Jauts³, and Afghans⁴, was speedily assembled round him; and he formed the design of overthrowing the upstart whom the English had elevated to a throne, and of establishing his own authority throughout Bengal, Orissa and Bahar.

Meer Jaffier's terror was extreme; and the only expedient which occurred to him was to purchase, by the payment of a large sum of money, an accommodation with Shah Alum. This expedient had been repeatedly employed by those who, before him, had ruled the rich and unwarlike provinces near the mouth of

¹ *Mahratten*, Volksstamm im nordwestlichen Teil der Halbinsel Deccan. Vgl. pag. 12 Anm. f.

² *Rohillas*, Bewohner der zwischen dem Ganges und dem Himalaja gelegenen Landschaft Rohilkhand.

³ *Jauts* (*Jats*, *Dschats*), Volksstamm im Pendschab.

⁴ *Afghanen*, ein im nordwestlichen Teile des Hochlands von Iran wohnendes Volk.

the Ganges. But Clive treated the suggestion with a scorn worthy of his strong sense and dauntless courage. „If you do this,” he wrote, “you will have the Nabob of Oude, the Mahrattas, and many more, come from all parts of the confines of your country, who will bully you out of money till you have none left in your treasury. I beg † your excellency will rely on the fidelity of the English, and of those troops which are attached to you.” He wrote in a similar strain to the governor of Patna, a brave native soldier whom he highly esteemed. “Come to no terms*; defend your city to the last. Rest assured that the English are stanch and firm friends, and that they never desert a cause in which they have once taken a part.”

He kept his word. Shah Alum had invested Patna, and was on the point of proceeding to storm, when he learned that the Colonel was advancing by forced marches. The whole army which was approaching consisted of only four hundred and fifty Europeans, and two thousand five hundred sepoy. But Clive and his Englishmen were now objects of dread over all the East. As soon as his advanced guard appeared, the besiegers fled before him. A few French adventurers who were about the person of the prince advised him to try the chance of battle; but in vain. In a few days this great army, which had been regarded with so much uneasiness by the court of Moors-hedabad, melted away before the mere terror of the British name.

The conqueror returned in triumph to Fort William. The joy of Meer Jaffier was as unbounded as his fears had been, and led him to bestow on his preserver a princely token of gratitude. The quit-rent which the East India Company were bound to pay to the Nabob for the extensive lands held by them to the south of Calcutta amounted to near thirty thousand pounds sterling a year. The whole of this splendid estate, was now conferred on Clive for life.

But the gratitude of Meer Jaffier did not last

long. He had for some time felt that the powerful ally who had set him up might pull him down, and had been looking round for support against the formidable strength by which he had himself been hitherto supported. He knew that it would be impossible to find among the natives of India any force which would look the Colonel's little army in the face. The French power in Bengal was extinct. But the fame of the Dutch had anciently been great in the Eastern seas¹; and it was not yet distinctly known in Asia how much the power of Holland had declined in Europe. Secret communications passed between the court of Moorshedabad and the Dutch factory at Chinsurah²; and urgent letters were sent from Chinsurah, exhorting the government of Batavia³ to fit out an expedition which might balance the power of the English in Bengal. The authorities of Batavia, eager to extend the influence of their country, and still more eager to obtain for themselves a share of the wealth which had recently raised so many English adventurers to opulence, equipped a powerful armament. Seven large ships from Java arrived unexpectedly in the Hoogley. The military force on board amounted to fifteen hundred men, of whom about one half were Europeans. The enterprise was well timed. Clive had sent such large detachments to oppose the French in the Carnatic that his army was now inferior in number to that of the Dutch. He knew that Meer Jaffier secretly favoured the invaders. He knew that he took on himself a serious responsibility if he attacked the forces of a friendly power; that the Eng-

¹ Zu Beginn des 17. Jahrhunderts setzten sich die Niederländer in den Besitz von Ceylon, der Sundainseln, der Molukken etc.

² Die holländischen Ansiedelungen in Vorderindien wurden 1594 gegründet. Sie gelangten nie zu Bedeutung und gingen Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts an England über.

³ *Batavia*, Hauptstadt der niederländischen Besitzungen in Ostindien, mit ca. 100 000 Einwohnern, an der Nordwest-Küste der Insel Java gelegen.

lish ministers could not wish to see a war with Holland added to that in which they were already engaged with France¹; that they might disavow his acts; that they might punish him. He had recently remitted a great part of his fortune to Europe, through the Dutch East India Company; and he had therefore a strong interest in avoiding any quarrel. But he was satisfied that, if he suffered the Batavian armament to pass up the river and to join the garrison of Chinsurah, Meer Jaffier would throw himself into the arms of these new allies, and that the English ascendancy in Bengal would be exposed to most serious danger. He took his resolution with characteristic boldness, and was most ably seconded by his officers, particularly by Colonel Forde, to whom the most important part of the operations was intrusted. The Dutch attempted to force a passage. The English encountered them both by land and water. On both elements the enemy had a great superiority of force. On both they were signally defeated. Their ships were taken. Their troops were put to a total rout. Almost all the European soldiers, who constituted the main strength of the invading army, were killed or taken. The conquerors sat* down before Chinsurah; and the chiefs of that settlement, now thoroughly humbled, consented to the terms which Clive dictated. They engaged to build no fortifications, and to raise no troops beyond a small force necessary for the police of their factories; and it was distinctly provided that any violation of these covenants should be punished with instant expulsion from Bengal.

¹ Vgl. pag. 32 Anm. 1.

CHAPTER X.

Three months after this great victory, Clive sailed for England. At home, honours and rewards awaited him, not indeed equal to his claims or to his ambition, but still such as, when his age, his rank in the army, and his original place in society are considered, must be pronounced rare and splendid. He was raised to the Irish peerage¹, and encouraged to expect an English title². George the Third³, who had just ascended the throne, received him with great distinction. The ministers paid him marked attention; and Pitt⁴, whose influence in the House of Commons and in the country was unbounded, was eager to mark his regard for one whose exploits had contributed so much to the lustre of that memorable period. The great orator⁵ had already in Parliament described Clive as a heaven-born general, as a man who, bred to the labour of the desk, had displayed a military genius which might excite the admiration of the King of Prussia⁶. There were then no reporters in the gallery⁷; but these

¹ Als Baron von *Plassey*. Die *Peers* bilden den mit gewissen Vorrechten ausgestatteten hohen Adel (*Nobility*). Es gibt eine englische (oder britische), eine schottische und eine irische Peerwürde. Nur die englische berechtigt zu einem Sitz im Oberhause. Die irischen *Peers* wählen 28 Vertreter auf Lebenszeit ins Oberhaus. Sonst geniessen sie die gleichen Vorrechte. Alle *Peers* haben das Privilegium, dass sie vom Oberhause gerichtet werden.

² Die englischen Adelstitel sind: *duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron*.

³ Georg III., 1760—1820.

⁴ *Pitt William*, Graf von *Chatham* 1708—1778, einer der hervorragendsten englischen Staatsmänner, vom Volk wegen der ungeheuren Erfolge seiner Politik abgöttisch verehrt.

⁵ *Pitt* zeichnete sich im Parlament durch sein glänzendes Rednertalent aus.

⁶ Vgl. pag. 14 Anm. 2.

⁷ Bis zum Jahre 1834 waren die Parlamentsverhandlungen geheim.

words, emphatically spoken by the first statesman of the age, had passed from mouth to mouth, had been transmitted to Clive in Bengal, and had greatly delighted and flattered him. Indeed, since the death of Wolfe¹, Clive was the only English general of whom his countrymen had much reason to be proud.

The wealth of Clive was such as enabled him to vie with the first grandees of England. There remains proof that he had remitted more than a hundred and eighty thousand pounds through the Dutch East India Company, and more than forty thousand pounds through the English Company. The amount which he had sent home through private houses was also considerable. He had invested great sums in jewels, then a very common mode of remittance from India. His purchases of diamonds, at Madras alone, amounted to twenty-five thousand pounds. Besides a great mass of ready money, he had his Indian estate, valued by himself at twenty-seven thousand a year. His whole annual income exceeded forty thousand pounds; and incomes of forty thousand pounds at the time of the accession of George the Third were at least as rare as incomes of a hundred thousand pounds now. We may safely affirm that no Englishman who started with nothing has ever, in any line* of life, created such a fortune at the early age of thirty-four.

It would be unjust not to add that Clive made a creditable use of his riches. As soon as the battle of Plassey had laid the foundation of his fortune, he sent ten thousand pounds to his sisters, bestowed as much more on other poor friends and relations, ordered his agent to pay eight hundred a year to his parents, and to insist that they should keep a carriage, and settled five hundred a year on his old commander Lawrence, whose means were very slender. The whole

¹ *Wolfe, James*, General, geb. 1726, zeichnete sich in den Niederlanden und im 7jährigen amerikanischen Kriege aus. Er fiel 1759 als Sieger in der Schlacht bei *Quebec*.

sum which Clive expended in this manner may be calculated at fifty thousand pounds.

He now set himself to cultivate parliamentary interest. His purchases of land seem to have been made in a great measure with that view, and, after the general election of 1761, he found himself in the House of Commons, at the head of a body of dependents whose support must have been important to any administration. In English politics, however, he did not take a prominent part.

But in truth all Clive's views were directed towards the country in which he had so eminently distinguished himself as a soldier and a statesman; and it was by considerations relating to India that his conduct as a public man in England was regulated. The power of the Company, in the time of Clive, was not merely an anomaly, but a nuisance. There was no Board of Control¹. The Directors² were for the most part mere traders, ignorant of general politics, ignorant of the peculiarities of the empire which had strangely become subject to them. The Court of Proprietors³, wherever it chose to interfere, was able to have its way. The meetings were large, stormy, even riotous, the debates indecently virulent. Fictitious votes were manufactured on a gigantic scale. Clive himself laid * out a hundred thousand pounds in the purchase of stock, which he then divided among nominal proprietors on whom he could depend, and whom he brought down* in his train, to every discussion and every ballot⁴. Others did the same, though not to quite so enormous an extent.

¹ Ein solches Kontrollamt wurde erst durch Gesetz vom Jahre 1784 eingesetzt.

² *The Directors*, Verwaltungsrat, aus 24 Mitgliedern bestehend. Die Direktoren wurden aus der Zahl der Inhaber von mindestens 4 Aktien gewählt.

³ *The Court of Proprietors*, Versammlung der Aktionäre. Der Besitz einer Aktie von 500 Pfund Sterling berechtigte zur Abgabe einer Stimme.

⁴ Auf diese Weise verschaffte sich also *Clive* 200 Stimmen.

At the head of the preponderating party in the India House, had long stood a powerful, able, and ambitious director of the name of Sullivan. He had conceived a strong jealousy of Clive, and remembered with bitterness the audacity with which the late governor of Bengal had repeatedly set at nought* the authority of the distant Directors of the Company. An apparent reconciliation took place after Clive's arrival; but enmity remained deeply rooted in the hearts of both. The whole body of Directors was then chosen annually. At the election of 1763, Clive attempted to break down the power of the dominant faction. The contest was carried on with a violence which he describes as tremendous. Sullivan was victorious, and hastened to take his revenge. The grant of rent which Clive had received from Meer Jaffier¹ was, in the opinion of the best English lawyers, valid. It had been made by exactly the same authority from which the Company had received their chief possessions in Bengal, and the Company had long acquiesced in it. The directors, however, most unjustly determined to confiscate it, and Clive was forced to file a bill in Chancery² against them.

But a great and sudden turn in affairs was at hand. Every ship from Bengal had for some time brought alarming tidings. The internal misgovernment of the province had reached such a point that it could go no further. What, indeed, was to be expected from a body of public servants exposed to temptation such that, as Clive once said, flesh and blood could not bear* it, armed with irresistible power, and responsible only to the corrupt, turbulent, distracted, ill-informed Company, situated at such a distance that the average interval between the sending of a

¹ Vgl. pag. 50.

² *Chancery* (Kanzleigericht), eine der 5 Abteilungen des obersten Gerichtshofes. Dieselbe beschäftigt sich namentlich mit Erbschaftsangelegenheiten, Vormundschaftssachen etc.

despatch and the receipt of an answer was above a year and a half? Accordingly, during the five years which followed the departure of Clive from Bengal, the misgovernment of the English was carried to a point such as seems hardly compatible with the very* existence of society. The Roman proconsul¹, who, in a year or two², squeezed out of a province the means of rearing marble palaces and baths on the shores of Campania³, of drinking from amber, of feasting on singing birds, of exhibiting armies of gladiators and flocks of camelopards; the Spanish viceroy, who, leaving behind him the curses of Mexico⁴ or Lima⁴, entered Madrid with a long train of gilded coaches, and of sumpter-horses trapped and shod with silver, were now outdone. Cruelty, indeed, properly so called, was not among the vices of the servants of the Company. But cruelty itself could hardly have produced greater evils than sprang from their unprincipled eagerness to be rich. They pulled down their creature, Meer Jaffier. They set up in his place another Nabob, named Meer Cossim. But Meer Cossim had talents and a will; and, though sufficiently inclined to oppress his subjects himself, he could not bear to see them ground to the dust by oppressions

¹ Die *Prokonsuln* waren die Statthalter der römischen Provinzen. Die fast souveräne Gewalt, welche sie besaßen, verleitete manche zu grosser Grausamkeit, zu massloser Willkür und zu unerträglichen Bedrückungen. Besonders berüchtigt ist *Verres*, Statthalter von Sizilien (73—71 v. Chr.). Vgl. pag. 59 Anm. 1.

² Die prokonsularische Verwaltung dauerte ursprünglich ein, später zwei Jahre (ausnahmsweise auch länger).

³ *Kampanien*, Landschaft an der Westküste von Italien, östlich von Rom, „das Paradies Europas“. Hier besaßen die vornehmen Römer Landhäuser, die mit der Fülle der üppigsten Reize ausgestattet waren.

⁴ *Mexico*, 1521 von *Cortez* erobert. — *Pizarro* entdeckte 1526 *Peru*, eroberte nach und nach das ganze Land und gründete 1535 *Lima* als künftige Hauptstadt des Landes. *Mexico* und *Peru* wurden von Vizekönigen regiert, die, meist von unersättlicher Goldgier erfüllt, die Eingeborenen mit unmenschlicher Grausamkeit behandelten.

which yielded him no profit, nay, which destroyed his revenue in its very source. The English accordingly pulled down Meer Cossim, and set up Meer Jaffier again; and Meer Cossim, after revenging himself by a massacre¹⁾ surpassing in atrocity that of the Black Hole, fled to the dominions of the Nabob of Oude. At every one of these revolutions, the new prince divided among his foreign masters whatever could be scraped together from the treasury of his fallen predecessor. The immense population of his dominions was given up as a prey to those who had made him a sovereign, and who could unmake him. The servants of the Company obtained, not for their employers, but for themselves, a monopoly of almost the whole internal trade. They forced the natives to buy dear and to sell cheap. They insulted with impunity the tribunals, the police, and the fiscal authorities of the country. They covered with their protection a set of native dependents who ranged through the provinces, spreading desolation and terror wherever they appeared. Every servant of a British factor was armed with all the power of his master; and his master was armed with all the power of the Company. Enormous fortunes were thus rapidly accumulated at Calcutta, while thirty millions of human beings were reduced to the extremity of wretchedness. They had been accustomed to live under tyranny, but never under tyranny like this. They found the little finger of the Company thicker than the loins of Surajah Dowlah. Under their old masters they had at least one resource: when the evil became insupportable, the people rose and pulled down the government. But the English government was not to be so shaken off. The government, oppressive as the most oppressive form of barbarian despotism, was strong with all the strength of civilisation. It resembled the government of evil

¹⁾ Er liess (Nov. 1760) 150 Engländer auf die grausamste Weise hinrichten.

Genii, rather than the government of human tyrants. Even despair could not inspire the soft Bengalee with courage to confront men of English breed, whose skill and valour had so often triumphed in spite of tenfold odds. The unhappy race never attempted resistance. Sometimes they submitted in patient misery. Sometimes they fled from the white man, as their fathers had been used to fly from the Mahratta; and the palanquin of the English traveller was often carried through silent villages and towns, which the report of his approach had made desolate.

The foreign lords of Bengal were naturally objects of hatred to all the neighbouring powers; and to all the haughty race presented a dauntless front. Their armies, everywhere outnumbered, were everywhere victorious. A succession of commanders, formed in the school of Clive, still maintained the fame of their country.

It was impossible, however, that even the military establishment should long continue exempt from the vices which pervaded every other part of the government. Rapacity, luxury, and the spirit of insubordination spread from the civil service to the officers of the army, and from the officers to the soldiers. The evil continued to grow till every mess-room became the seat of conspiracy and cabal, and till the sepoy could be kept in order only by wholesale executions.

At length the state of things in Bengal began to excite uneasiness at home. A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration; the natives pillaged, yet the Company not enriched; every fleet bringing back fortunate adventurers who were able to purchase manors and to build stately dwellings, yet bringing back also alarming accounts of the financial prospects of the government; war on the frontiers; disaffection in the army; the national character disgraced by excesses resembling those of Verres¹

¹ *Verres*, 73—71 v. Chr. Prokonsul der Provinz Sizilien, berüchtigt durch seine Erpressungen. Hiewegen angeklagt, wurde er zur Verbannung und 40 Mill. Sesterzien (etwa 8 Mill. Mark) Schadenersatz verurteilt.

and Pizarro¹; such was the spectacle which dismayed those who were conversant with Indian affairs. The general cry was that Clive, and Clive alone, could save the empire which he had founded.

This feeling manifested itself in the strongest manner at a very full General Court* of Proprietors. Men of all parties, forgetting their feuds and trembling for their dividends, exclaimed that Clive was the man whom the crisis required, that the oppressive proceedings which had been adopted respecting his estate ought to be dropped, and that he ought to be entreated to return to India.

Clive rose. As to his estate, he said, he would make such propositions to the Directors as would, he trusted, lead to an amicable settlement. But there was a still greater difficulty. It was proper to tell them that he never would undertake the government of Bengal while his enemy Sullivan² was chairman of the company. The tumult was violent. Sullivan could scarcely obtain a hearing. An overwhelming majority of the assembly was on Clive's side.

Clive was in consequence nominated Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British possessions in Bengal.

CHAPTER XI.

Such were the circumstances under which Lord Clive sailed for the third and last time to India. In May, 1765, he reached Calcutta; and he found the whole machine of government even more fearfully disorganized than he had anticipated. Meer Jaffier,

¹ *Pizarro* (1478—1541), Entdecker und Eroberer von *Peru*, durch seine Goldgier und seine Greuelthaten berüchtigt. Vgl. pag. 57 Anm. 4.

² Vgl. pag. 56.

who had some time before lost his eldest son Meeran, had died while Clive was on his voyage out*. The English functionaries at Calcutta had already received from home strict orders not to accept presents from the native princes. But, eager for gain, and unaccustomed to respect the commands of their distant, ignorant, and negligent masters, they again set up the throne of Bengal to sale. About one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling was¹ distributed among nine of the most powerful servants of the Company; and, in consideration of this bribe, an infant son of the deceased Nabob was placed on the seat of his father. The news of the ignominious bargain met Clive on his arrival. In a private letter written immediately after his landing to an intimate friend, he poured out his feelings in language which, proceeding from a man so daring, so resolute, and so little given to theatrical display of sentiment, seems to us singularly touching. "Alas!" he says, "how is the English name sunk! I could not avoid paying the tribute of a few tears to the departed and lost fame of the British nation — irrecoverably so, I fear. However, I do declare, by that great Being who is the searcher of all hearts, and to whom we must be accountable, that I am come out with a mind superior to all corruption, and that I am determined to destroy these great and growing evils, or perish in the attempt."

The Council²⁾ met, and Clive stated to them his full determination to make a thorough reform, and to use for that purpose the whole of the ample authority, civil and military, which had been confided to him. Johnstone, one of the boldest and worst men in the assembly, made some show of opposition. Clive interrupted him, and haughtily demanded whether he meant to question the power of the new

¹ *was* ist bedingt durch einen in der Zahlangabe liegenden Begriff, wie etwa „sum“.

²⁾ Es war dies der 1758 eingesetzte, aus 10 Mitgliedern bestehende Verwaltungsrat. Vgl. pag. 48.

government. Johnstone was cowed, and disclaimed any such intention. All the faces round the board grew long and pale; and not another syllable of dissent was uttered.

Clive redeemed his pledge. He remained in India about a year and a half; and in that short time effected one of the most extensive, difficult, and salutary reforms that ever was accomplished by any statesman. This was the part of his life on which he afterwards looked back with most pride. He had it in his power to triple his already splendid fortune; to connive at abuses while pretending to remove them; to conciliate the good-will of all the English in Bengal, by giving up to their rapacity a helpless and timid race, who knew not where lay the island which sent forth their oppressors, and whose complaints had little chance of being heard across fifteen thousand miles¹ of ocean. He knew that, if he applied himself in earnest to the work of reformation, he should raise every bad passion in arms against him. He knew how unscrupulous, how implacable, would be the hatred of those ravenous adventurers who, having counted on accumulating in a few months fortunes sufficient to support peerages, should find all their hopes frustrated. But he had chosen the good part; and he called up all the force of his mind for a battle far harder than that of Plassey. At first success seemed hopeless; but soon all obstacles began to bend before that iron courage and that vehement will. The receiving of presents from the natives was rigidly prohibited. The private trade of the servants of the Company was put down. The whole settlement seemed to be set, as one man, against these measures. But the inexorable governor declared that, if he could not find support at Fort William, he would procure it elsewhere, and sent for some civil servants from Madras to assist him in carrying on the administration.

¹ Englische Meilen. (5 = 1 geogr. Meile).

The most factious of his opponents he turned out of their offices. The rest submitted to what was inevitable; and in a very short time all resistance was quelled.

But Clive was far too wise a man not to see that the recent abuses were partly to be ascribed to a cause which could not fail to produce similar abuses, as soon as the pressure of his strong hand was withdrawn. The Company had followed a mistaken policy with respect to the remuneration of its servants. The salaries were too low to afford even those indulgences which are necessary to the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate. To lay by a rupee¹ from such scanty pay was impossible. It could not be supposed that men of even average abilities would consent to pass the best years of life in exile, under a burning sun, for no other consideration than these stinted wages. It had accordingly been understood, from a very early period, that the Company's agents were at liberty to enrich themselves by their private trade. This practice had been seriously injurious to the commercial interests of the corporation. That very intelligent observer, Sir Thomas Roe², in the reign of James the First³, strongly urged the Directors to apply a remedy to the abuse. "Absolutely prohibit the private trade," said he; «for your business will be better done. I know this is harsh. Men profess †they come not for bare wages. But you will take away this plea if you give great wages to their content; and then you know what you part* from."

In spite of this excellent advice, the Company adhered to the old system, paid low salaries, and connived at the indirect gains of the agents. The pay

¹ *Rupie*, indische Silbermünze im Werte von 2 Mark.

² *Sir Thomas Roe*, erster engl. Gesandter am Hofe des Grossmoguls. Auf seine Anregung hin wurde (1620) die erste englische Kolonie in *Surat* angelegt.

³ Jakob II., 1603—1625.

of a member of Council was only three hundred pounds a year. Yet it was notorious that such a functionary could not live in India for less than ten times that sum; and it could not be expected that he would be content to live even handsomely* in India without laying up something against* the time of his return to England. This system, before the conquest of Bengal, might affect the amount of the dividends payable to the proprietors, but could do little harm in any other way. But the Company was now a ruling body. Its servants had immense power. Their regular pay was universally admitted to be insufficient. They were, by the ancient usage of the service, and by the implied permission of their employers, warranted in enriching themselves by indirect means; and this had been the origin of the frightful oppression and corruption which had desolated Bengal. Clive saw clearly that it was absurd to give men power, and to require them to live in penury. He justly concluded that no reform could be effectual which should not be coupled with a plan for liberally remunerating the civil servants of the Company. The Directors, he knew, were not disposed to sanction any increase of the salaries out of their own treasury. The only course which remained open to the governor was one which exposed him to much misrepresentation, but which we think him fully justified in adopting. He appropriated to the support of the service the monopoly of salt, which has formed, down to our own time, a principal head* of Indian revenue; and he divided the proceeds according to a scale which seems to have been not unreasonably fixed. He was in consequence accused by his enemies, and has been accused by historians, of disobeying his instructions, of violating his promises, of authorising that very abuse which it was his special mission to destroy, namely, the trade of the Company's servants. But every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common between the system which he set up and that which he was sent

to destroy. The monopoly of salt had been a source of revenue to the governments of India before Clive was born. It continued to be so long after his death. The civil servants were clearly entitled to a maintenance out of the revenue; and all that Clive did was to charge* a particular portion of the revenue with their maintenance. He thus, while he put an end to the practices by which gigantic fortunes had been rapidly accumulated, gave to every British functionary employed in the East the means of slowly, but surely, acquiring a competence. Yet, such is the injustice of mankind that none of those acts which are the real stains of his life has drawn on him so much obloquy as this measure, which was in truth a reform necessary to the success of all his other reforms.

He had quelled the opposition of the civil service: that of the army was more formidable. Some of the retrenchments which had been ordered by the Directors affected the interests of the military service; and a storm arose. It was no light thing to encounter the resistance of those who held the power of the sword, in a country governed only by the sword. Two hundred English officers engaged in a conspiracy against the government, and determined to resign their commissions* on the same day, not doubting that Clive would grant any terms rather than see the army, on which alone the British empire in the East rested, left without commanders. They little knew the unconquerable spirit with which they had to deal. Clive had still a few officers round his person on whom he could rely. He sent to Fort St. George for a fresh supply. He gave commissions even to mercantile agents who were disposed to support him at this crisis; and he sent orders that every officer who resigned should be instantly brought up to Calcutta. The conspirators found that they had miscalculated. The governor was inexorable. The troops were steady. The sepoy, over whom Clive had always possessed extraordinary influence, stood by him with unshaken fidelity. The

leaders in the plot were arrested, tried, and cashiered. The rest, humbled and dispirited, begged to be permitted to withdraw their resignations. Many of them declared their repentance even with tears. The younger offenders Clive treated with lenity. To the ringleaders he was inflexibly severe; but his severity was pure from all taint of private malevolence.

While he reformed the civil service and established his authority over the army, he was equally successful in his foreign policy. His landing on Indian ground was the signal for immediate peace. The Nabob of Oude, with a large army, lay at that time on the frontier of Bahar. He had been joined by many Afghans and Mahrattas, and there was no small reason to expect a general coalition of all the native powers against the English. But the name of Clive quelled in an instant all opposition. The enemy implored peace in the humblest language, and submitted to such terms as the new governor chose to dictate.

At the same time, the government of Bengal was placed on a new footing. The power of the English in that province had hitherto been altogether undefined; it had been ascertained by no compact. Clive applied to the Court of Delhi for a formal grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. The Mogul was absolutely helpless; and, though he murmured, had reason to be well pleased that the English were disposed to give solid rupees which he never could have extorted from them, in exchange for a few Persian characters* which cost him nothing. A bargain was speedily struck, and the titular sovereign of Hindostan issued a warrant, empowering the Company to collect and administer the revenues of Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar.

It would have been easy for Clive, during his second administration in Bengal, to accumulate riches such as no subject in Europe possessed. He might indeed, without subjecting the rich inhabitants of the province to any pressure beyond that to which their

mildest rulers had accustomed them, have received presents to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds a year. The neighbouring princes would gladly have paid any price for his favour. But he appears to have strictly adhered to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others. The Rajah¹ of Benares offered him diamonds of great value. The Nabob of Oude pressed him to accept a large sum of money and a casket of costly jewels. Clive courteously, but peremptorily refused: and it should be observed that he made no merit of his refusal, and that the facts did not come to light till after his death. He kept an exact account of his salary, of his share of the profits accruing from the trade in salt, and of those presents which, according to the fashion of the East, it would be churlish to refuse. Out of the sum arising from these resources he defrayed the expenses of his situation. The surplus he divided among a few attached friends who had accompanied him to India. He always boasted, and, as far as we can judge, he boasted with truth, that his last administration diminished instead of increasing his fortune.

One large sum indeed he accepted. Meer Jaffier had left him by will above sixty thousand pounds sterling in specie* and jewels: and the rules which had been recently laid down extended only to presents from the living, and did not affect legacies from the dead. Clive took the money, but not for himself. He made the whole over to the Company, in trust for officers and soldiers invalided in their service. The fund which still bears his name owes its origin to this princely donation.

CHAPTER XII

After a stay of eighteen months, the state of his health made it necessary for him to return to Europe. At the close of January, 1767, he quitted for the last time the country on whose destinies he had exercised so mighty an influence.

His second return from Bengal was not, like his first, greeted by the acclamations of his countrymen. Numerous causes were already at work which embittered the remaining years of his life, and hurried him to an untimely grave. His old enemies at the India House were still powerful and active; and they had been reinforced by a large band of allies whose violence far exceeded their own. The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal persecuted him with the implacable rancour which belongs to such abject natures. Lying newspapers were set up for no purpose but to abuse* him; and the temper of the public mind was then such, that these arts, which under ordinary circumstances would have been ineffectual against truth and merit, produced an extraordinary impression.

His wealth was exhibited in a manner which could not fail to excite odium. He lived with great magnificence in Berkeley Square¹. He reared one palace in Shropshire² and another at Claremont³. His parliamentary influence might vie with that of the greatest families. But in all this splendour and power envy found something to sneer at. Nor was he himself, with all his great qualities, free from those weaknesses which the satirists of that age represented

¹ *Berkeley Square*, Platz in dem westlichen, vornehmen Viertel von London.

² *Shropshire*. Vgl. pag. 1 Anm. 1.

³ *Claremont*, in der Nähe von Windsor.

as characteristic of his whole class¹. In the field, indeed, his habits were remarkably simple. He was constantly on horseback, was never seen but in his uniform, never wore silk, never entered a palanquin, and was content with the plainest fare. But when he was no longer at the head of an army, he laid aside this Spartan² temperance for the ostentatious luxury of a Sybarite³. Though his person was ungraceful, and though his harsh features were redeemed from vulgar ugliness only by their stern, dauntless, and commanding expression, he was fond of rich and gay clothing, and replenished his wardrobe with absurd profusion.

But this was not the worst. Black stories, of which the greater part were pure inventions, were circulated respecting his conduct in the East. He had to bear the whole odium of all the bad acts of all the English in India, of bad acts committed when he was absent, nay, of bad acts which he had manfully opposed and severely punished. The very abuses against which he had waged an honest, resolute, and successful war, were laid to his account. He was, in fact, regarded as the personification of all the vices and weaknesses which the public, with or without reason, ascribed to the English adventurers in Asia.

In the mean time, the impulse which Clive had given to the administration of Bengal was constantly becoming fainter and fainter. His policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had

¹ Gemeint ist die sogenannte Klasse der *Nabobs*. Es waren dies die in Ostindien zu Macht und Reichtum gelangten *Parvenus*, die in ihrer Heimat durch ihren unsinnigen Prunk, durch ihre sinnlose Verschwendung und ihren Mangel an feiner Lebensart Neid und Verachtung erregten. (Über die eigentliche Bedeutung des Wortes *Nabob* siehe pag. 4 Anm. 1.)

² Einfachheit war eine der Haupttugenden der Spartaner.

³ Die *Sybariten* (Einwohner der Stadt *Sybaris* in Unteritalien) ergaben sich infolge ihres Reichtums einem so üppigen Leben, dass sie hiewegen sprichwörtlich wurden.

suppressed began to revive; and at length the evils which a bad government had engendered were aggravated by one of those fearful visitations which the best government cannot avert. In the summer of 1770, the rains failed; the earth was parched up; the tanks were empty; the rivers shrank within their beds; and a famine, such as is known only in countries where every household depends for support on its own little patch of cultivation, filled the whole valley of the Ganges with misery and death. The Hoogley every day rolled down thousands of corpses close to the porticoes and gardens of the English conquerors. The very streets of Calcutta were blocked up by the dying and the dead. The lean and feeble survivors had not energy enough to bear the bodies of their kindred to the funeral pile or to the holy river¹, or even to scare away the jackals and vultures, who fed on human remains in the face* of day. The extent of the mortality was never ascertained, but it was popularly reckoned by millions. This melancholy intelligence added to the excitement which already prevailed in England on Indian subjects. The proprietors of East India stock were uneasy about their dividends. All men of common humanity were touched by the calamities of our unhappy subjects; and indignation soon began to mingle itself with pity. It was rumoured that the Company's servants had created the famine by engrossing all the rice of the country; that they had sold grain for eight, ten, twelve times the price at which they had bought it; that one English functionary who, the year before, was not worth* a hundred guineas, had, during that season of misery, remitted sixty thousand pounds to London.

These unhappy events greatly increased the unpopularity of Lord Clive. He had been some years in England when the famine took place. None of his

¹ Bei den Indern herrschte die Sitte vor, die Toten auf offenen Feuern zu verbrennen oder in den Ganges zu werfen.

measures had the smallest tendency to produce such a calamity. If the servants of the Company had traded in rice, they had done so in direct contravention of the rule which he had laid down, and, while in power, had resolutely enforced. But, in the eyes of his countrymen, he was, as we have said, the Nabob¹, the Anglo-Indian character personified; and, while he was building and planting in Surrey², he was held responsible for all the effects of a dry season in Bengal.

At length, in 1772, it was generally felt that Parliament could no longer neglect the affairs of India. The financial difficulties of the Company brought on a crisis; the Ministers were forced to take up the subject; and the whole storm, which had long been gathering, now broke at once on the head of Clive.

His situation was indeed singularly unfortunate. He was hated throughout the country, hated at the India House, hated, above all, by those wealthy and powerful servants of the Company, whose rapacity and tyranny he had withstood. He had to bear the double odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. The state of the political world was such that he could reckon only on the votes of those members who were returned by himself. His enemies, particularly those who were the enemies of his virtues, were unscrupulous, ferocious, implacable. Their malevolence aimed at nothing less than the utter ruin of his fame and fortune. They wished to see him expelled from Parliament, to see his spurs chopped off, to see his estate confiscated; and it may be doubted whether even such a result as this would have quenched their thirst for revenge.

Clive's parliamentary tactics resembled his mili-

¹ Vgl. pag. 69 Anm. 1.

² *Surrey*, Grafschaft im südlichen England. In dieser Grafschaft liegt *Claremont*. Vgl. pag. 68 Anm. 3.

tary tactics. Deserted, surrounded, outnumbered, and with every thing at stake, he did not even deign to stand on the defensive, but pushed boldly forward to the attack. At an early stage of the discussions on Indian affairs he rose, and in a long and elaborate speech vindicated himself from a large part of the accusations which had been brought against him. He is said to have produced a great impression on his audience. Lord Chatham¹ who, now the ghost of his former self, loved to haunt the scene of his glory, was that night under the gallery² of the House of Commons, and declared that he had never heard a finer speech. It was subsequently printed under Clive's direction, and, proves him to have possessed, not merely strong sense and a manly spirit, but talents both for disquisition and declamation which assiduous culture might have improved into the highest excellence. He confined his defence on this occasion to the measures of his last administration, and succeeded so far that his enemies thenceforth thought it expedient to direct their attacks chiefly against the earlier part of his life.

The earlier part of his life unfortunately presented some assailable points to their hostility. A committee was chosen by ballot to inquire into the affairs of India; and by this committee the whole history of that great revolution which threw down Surajah Dowlah and raised Meer Jaffier was sifted with malignant care. Clive was subjected to the most unsparing examination and cross-examination, and afterwards bitterly complained that he, the Baron of Plassey, had been treated like a sheep-stealer. The boldness and ingenuousness of his replies would alone suffice to show how alien from his nature were the frauds to which, in the course of his Eastern negotiations, he

¹ Vgl. pag. 53 Anm. 4.

² Dort befinden sich die Sitze für die Mitglieder des diplomatischen Corps, für Fremde von Rang etc.

had sometimes descended. He avowed the arts which he had employed to deceive Omichund, and resolutely said that he was not ashamed of them, and that, in the same circumstances, he would again act in the same manner. He admitted that he had received immense sums from Meer Jaffier; but he denied that, in doing so, he had violated any obligation of morality or honour. He laid claim, on the contrary, and not without some reason, to the praise of eminent disinterestedness. He described in vivid language the situation in which his victory had placed him; a great prince dependent on his pleasure; an opulent city afraid of being given up to plunder; wealthy bankers bidding against each other for his smiles; vaults piled with gold and jewels thrown open to him alone. „By God, Mr. Chairman*,“ he exclaimed, „at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation.“

The inquiry was so extensive that the Houses rose before it had been completed. It was continued in the following session. When at length the committee had concluded its labours, enlightened and impartial men had little difficulty in making up their minds as to the result. It was clear that Clive had been guilty of some acts which it is impossible to vindicate without attacking the authority of all the most sacred laws which regulate the intercourse of individuals and of states. But it was equally clear that he had displayed great talents, and even great virtues; that he had rendered eminent services both to his country and to the people of India; and that it was in truth not for his dealings with Meer Jaffier nor for the fraud which he had practised on Omichund, but for his determined resistance to avarice and tyranny, that he was now called in question*.

At length the charges came in a definite form before the House of Commons. Burgoyne, chairman of the committee, a man of wit, fashion, and honour, an agreeable dramatic writer, an officer whose courage was never questioned, and whose skill was at that

time highly esteemed, appeared as the accuser. The members of the administration took different sides. Clive spoke in his own defence at less length and with less art than in the preceding year, but with much energy and pathos. He recounted his great actions and his wrongs; and, after bidding his hearers remember that they were about to decide not only on his honour but on their own, he retired from the House.

The Commons resolved that acquisitions made by the arms of the State belong to the State alone, and that it is illegal in the servants of the State to appropriate such acquisitions to themselves. They resolved that this wholesome rule appeared to have been systematically violated by the English functionaries in Bengal. On a subsequent day they went a step farther, and resolved that Clive had, by means of the power which he possessed as commander of the British forces in India, obtained large sums from Meer Jaffier. Here the House stopped. They had voted the major and minor¹ of Burgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion. When it was moved that Lord Clive had abused his powers, and set an evil example to the servants of the public, the previous question² was put and carried.

¹ Der Syllogismus (schulgerechter Vernunftschluss) besteht aus 3 Teilen:

a) Dem Obersatz (*propositio major*), welcher die allgemeine Regel enthält; „Acquisitions made by the arms of the State belong to the State alone, and it is illegal in the servants of the State to appropriate such acquisitions to themselves“.

b) Dem Untersatz (*propositio minor*), welcher den besonderen Fall enthält; „Clive has, by means of the power which he possessed as commander of the British forces in India, obtained large sums From Meer Jaffier.“

c) Dem Schlusssatz (*conclusio*), welcher die Folgerung aus der Regel für diesen Fall enthält. — Diese Schlussfolgerung wäre in obigem Falle: „Folglich hat sich Clive einer ungesetzlichen Handlung schuldig gemacht.“

² D. h. die Vorfrage, ob das Haus überhaupt auf den Antrag eingehen solle oder nicht.

At length, long after the sun had risen on an animated debate, Wedderburne moved that Lord Clive had at the same time rendered great and meritorious services to his country; and this motion passed without division. The result of this memorable inquiry appears to us, on the whole, honourable to the justice, moderation, and discernment of the Commons.

CHAPTER XIII.

Clive was now secure in the enjoyment of his fortune and his honours. He was surrounded by attached friends and relations; and he had not yet passed the season of vigorous bodily and mental exertion. But clouds had long been gathering over his mind, and now settled on it in thick darkness. From early youth he had been subject to fits of that strange melancholy "which rejoiceth¹ exceedingly and is glad when it can find the grave." While still a writer at Madras, he had twice attempted to destroy himself². Business and prosperity had produced a salutary effect on his spirits. In India, while he was occupied by great affairs, in England, while wealth and rank had still the charm of novelty, he had borne* up against his constitutional misery. But he had now nothing to do, and nothing to wish for. His active spirit in an inactive situation drooped and withered like a plant in an uncongenial air. The malignity with which his enemies had pursued him, the indignity with which he had been treated by the committee, the censure, lenient as it was, which the House of Commons had pronounced, the knowledge that he was regarded by a large portion of his coun-

¹ *rejoiceth*, alte und poetische Form für rejoices; obige Stelle is aus Hiob 3, 22.

² Vgl. pag. 6 und 7.

trymen as a cruel and perfidious tyrant, all concurred to irritate and depress him. In the mean time, his temper was tried by acute physical suffering. During his long residence in tropical climates, he had contracted several painful distempers. In order to obtain ease he called in the help of opium¹; and he was gradually enslaved by this treacherous ally. To the last, however, his genius occasionally flashed through the gloom. It is said that he would sometimes, after sitting silent and torpid for hours, rouse himself to the discussion of some great question, would display in full vigour all the talents of the soldier and the statesman, and would then sink back into his melancholy repose. His strong mind was fast sinking under many kinds of suffering. On the twenty-second of November, 1774, he died by his own hand. He had just completed his forty-ninth year.

In the awful close of so much prosperity and glory, the vulgar saw only a confirmation of all their prejudices; and some men of real piety and genius so far forgot the maxims both of religion and of philosophy as confidently to ascribe the mournful event to the just vengeance of God, and to the horrors of an evil conscience. It is with very different feelings that we contemplate the spectacle of a great mind ruined by the weariness of satiety, by the pangs of wounded honour, by fatal diseases, and more fatal remedies.

Clive committed great faults; and we have not attempted to disguise them. But his faults, when weighed against his merits, and viewed in connexion

¹ Opium, in kleinen Dosen und richtig angewandt, ist eines der heilwirkendsten Arzneimittel. Es wirkt beruhigend, schmerzstillend und schlafferzeugend. Zu häufig und zu stark gebraucht, schwächt es die Nerven, verwirrt den Geist und führt den Tod herbei.

with his temptations, do not appear to us to deprive him of his right to an honourable place in the estimation of posterity.

From his first visit to India dates the renown of the English arms in the East. Till he appeared, his countrymen were despised as mere pedlars, while the French were revered as a people formed for victory and command. His courage and capacity dissolved the charm. With the defence of Arcot¹ commences that long series of Oriental triumphs which closes with the fall of Ghizni². Nor must we forget that he was only twenty-five years old when he approved himself ripe for military command. This is a rare if not a singular distinction. It is true that Alexander³, Condé⁴, and Charles the Twelfth⁵, won great battles at a still earlier age; but those princes were surrounded by veteran generals of distinguished skill, to whose suggestions must be attributed the victories of the Granicus, of Rocroi, and of Narva. Clive, an inexperienced youth, had yet more experience than any of those who served under him. He had to form himself, to form his officers, and to form his army. The only man, as far as we recollect, who at an equally early age ever gave equal proof of talents for war, was Napoleon Bonaparte⁶.

¹ Siehe pag. 18.

² *Ghizni* (*Ghasni*), ehemals wichtige befestigte Stadt im nordöstlichen Afghanistan. Die Engländer bemächtigten sich derselben 1839.

³ Alexander d. Gr., geb. 356, König von Makedonien (336 bis 323), gewann im Alter von 22 Jahren die Schlacht am Granikus (334) etc.

⁴ Condé (Louis II., prince de), der grosse Condé genannt, einer der grössten Feldherrn seines Jahrhunderts (1621—1686), schlug im Alter von 22 Jahren die Spanier in der Schlacht bei Rocroy (1643).

⁵ Karl XII, König von Schweden (1697—1718), geboren im Jahre 1682, erfocht 1700 bei Narwa mit 8000 Mann einen glänzenden Sieg über 50 000 Russen.

⁶ Napoleon Bonaparte (1769—1821). Sein Feldherrngenie ist unbestritten eines der bedeutendsten der Geschichte.

From Clive's second visit to India dates the political ascendancy of the English in that country. His dexterity and resolution realised, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix. Such an extent of cultivated territory, such an amount of revenue, such a multitude of subjects, was never added to the dominion of Rome by the most successful proconsul. Nor were such wealthy spoils ever borne under arches of triumph, down the Sacred Way¹, and through* the crowded forum², to the threshold of Tarpeian Jove³. The fame of those who subdued Antiochus⁴ and Tigranes⁴ grows dim when compared with the splendour of the exploits which the young English adventurer achieved at the head of an army not equal in numbers to one half of a Roman legion⁵.

¹ *Sacred Way, Via sacra*, d. h. heilige Strasse. Der feierliche Zug des siegreichen Feldherrn und seiner Armee bewegte sich vom Marsfelde durch die Porta triumphalis auf der Via sacra zum Forum und endlich auf das Kapitol. An der Spitze des Zuges marschirten gewöhnlich Musikanten und Sänger. Diesen folgten weisse Opferstiere, Wagen mit der gemachten Beute, die Gefangenen in Ketten, bildliche Darstellungen der Thaten des Feldherrn, dann die Liktores, die Magistrate und der Senat, sodann der Triumphator mit einer Lorbeerkrone auf dem Haupte, einem Lorbeerzweige in der Rechten und einem Elfenbeinscepter in der Linken, von vier weissen Pferden gezogen. Dem Triumphwagen folgten die Verwandten, Freunde und die Armee des Siegers.

² *Forum* (romanum), Mittelpunkt des öffentlichen Lebens in Rom. Dasselbe war mit einer Menge prächtiger Gebäude (Rathaus, Tempel, Säulenhalle etc.) umbaut und mit unzähligen Statuen geschmückt. Der freie Platz in der Mitte war der Ort der Volksversammlungen mit der Rednerbühne.

³ *Jove*, von *Jovis* (alte Form für Jupiter). Der Tarpejische Jupiter, gewöhnlich „Kapitolinischer Jupiter“ genannt. Der in Frage stehende grosse Jupitertempel stand nämlich auf dem Kapitolium und zwar gegen den Tarpejischen Felsen (Südwestspitze des Kapitols) zu.

⁴ L. Cornelius Scipio schlug Antiochus d. Gr. von Syrien bei Magnesia 190 aufs Haupt. Tigranes, König von Armenien, 95—60 v. Chr., wurde 69 von Lucullus bei Tigranocerta besiegt.

⁵ Die Stärke der römischen Legion schwankte zwischen 4200 und 6000 Mann.

From Clive's third visit to India dates the purity of the administration of our Eastern empire. When he landed in Calcutta in 1765, Bengal was regarded as a place to which Englishmen were sent only to get rich, by any means, in the shortest possible time. He first made dauntless and unsparing war on that gigantic system of oppression, extortion, and corruption. In that war he manfully put to hazard his ease, his fame, and his splendid fortune. The same sense of justice which forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days compels us to admit that those faults were nobly repaired. If the reproach of the Company¹ and of its servants has been taken away, if in India the yoke of foreign masters, elsewhere the heaviest of all yokes, has been found lighter than that of any native dynasty, if to that gang of public robbers which formerly spread terror through the whole plain of Bengal has succeeded a body of functionaries not more highly distinguished by ability and diligence than by integrity, disinterestedness, and public spirit, if we now see such men as Munro², Elphinstone³, etc., after leading victorious armies, after making and deposing kings, return proud of their honourable poverty, from a land which once held out to every greedy factor the hope of boundless wealth, the praise is in no small measure due to Clive. His name stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list, in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind. To the warrior, history will assign a place in the

¹ *the reproach of the Company*, der Vorwurf, der auf der Gesellschaft lastet.

² *Munro*, Gouverneur von Madras (1820).

³ *Elphinstone* (1778—1859), Gouverneur von Bombay (1819 bis 1827), machte sich besonders durch sein Gesetzbuch, sowie durch seine grossen Verdienste um die Erziehung und Ausbildung indischer Eingeborener berühmt und beliebt. *Elphinstone* schrieb auch eine wertvolle Geschichte Indiens.

same rank wie Lucullus¹ and Trajan². Nor will she deny to the reformer a share of that veneration with which France cherishes the memory of Turgot³, and with which the latest generations of Hindoos will contemplate the statue of Lord William Bentinck⁴.

¹ *Lucullus* (115—57 v. Chr.), berühmter römischer Feldherr. Er zeichnete sich namentlich im 3. Mithridatischen Kriege (74—64) aus.

² *Trajan*, erst römischer Feldherr, dann (98—117 n. Chr.) römischer Kaiser, unternahm wiederholt grosse Kriegszüge. Nach seinem Zuge gegen Dacien errichtete ihm das römische Volk (112) die berühmte Trajanssäule.

³ *Turgot* (1727—1781), berühmter französischer Nationalökonom und Minister Ludwigs XVI., versuchte vergeblich, nützliche Reformen im Staate einzuführen.

⁴ *Bentinck*, Lord William B., Generalgouverneur von Ostindien (1828—1835), führte viele wohlthätige Einrichtungen ein.

Wörterverzeichnis.

Bemerkung. Die Aussprachezeichen geben beim Wort zugleich die Tonsilbe an (ab ô û t). Unbetonte Silben ꝛc. sind, wenn nötig, in () erläutert.

a :	1. ă wie in hat	
	2. ā	} wie in name
	āi	
	āy	
	eā	
	3. â	} wie in far
	âu	
	eâ	
	uâ	
	4. â	} wie in all
	âu	
	âw	
e :	1. ě	} wie in bed
	ěa	
	ěi	
	iě	
	uě	
	2. ē	} wie in be
	ēa	
	ēe	
	ēi	
	ēo	
	iē	
	3. ě	} wie in her
	ěa	
i :	1. ĭ(ỹ)	} wie in fit
	ui	
	2. ī (ȳ)	} wie in mine
	ui (uȳ)	
	eȳ	

	3. ĭ wie in girl	
o :	1. ǫ wie in ǫf	
	2. ō	} wie in stone
	ōa	
	ōo	
	ōu	
	ōw	} wie in form
	3. ô	
	ôa	
	ôo	
	ôu	
	ôw	} wie in come
	4. ǫ	
	ǫo	} wie in hut
u :	1. ŭ	
	ou	} wie in duke
	2. ū	
	eaū	
	eū	} wie in true
	3. û	
	ui	
	ou	} wie in put
	4. ù	
	5. ü	} wie in turn
	ou	
	ôû :	wie in house
	ōw :	wie in now
	ôî :	} wie in oil.
	ôÿ :	

NB. Die mit * bezeichneten Wörter werden dem Schüler zum Auffuchen im Wörterverzeichnis besonders empfohlen.

Das Zeichen † bedeutet die Auslassung eines Wortes, z. B. that, which, if ꝛc.

Abāndon 1. verlassen, aufgeben; 2. überlassen.
ability 1. Geschicklichkeit, Gewandtheit; 2. Fähigkeit, Tüchtigkeit.
abject verworfen, elend.
able fähig, tüchtig, geschickt, im Stande.
abode Wohnung.
abōūt 1. um ... herum: to be — im Begriff sein; 2. ungefähr.
abōve über: — all vor allem.
ābsence Abwesenheit, Fehlen.
ābsent abwesend.
ābsolute unumschränkt: — ly durchaus, schlechterdings, ganz und gar.
absolve freisprechen, entbinden.
absurd abgeschmackt, widersinnig, lächerlich.
absurdity Albernheit: the — of the notion toller Einfall.
abundance Überfluß, Fülle.
abūse s. 1. Mißbrauch; 2. Schimpf.
abūse v. 1. mißbrauchen; 2. schmähen, schimpfen (auf).
accēpt annehmen.
accēss Zutritt.
accēssion Thronbesteigung.
acclamātion Zuruf, Beifall.
accommodātion Vergleich.
accōmpany begleiten.
accōmplish vollenden, vollführen: — ed (sein) gebildet.
accōrding(ly) demgemäß, demnach: — (to) gemäß, nach.
accōūt 1. Rechnung: to keep — Rechnung führen; 2. Bericht || on — of wegen; to lay to one's — jem. zur Last legen.
accōūtable verantwortlich.
accrue (to) zumachen, zufallen.
accūmulate zusammen-, aufhäufen.
accusātion Anklage.
accūse beschuldigen.
accūser Ankläger.
accūstom (to) gewöhnen (an).
achieve vollenden, vollführen.
achievement 1. Vollführung; 2. Heldenthat.

acknowledge (w stumm) anerkennen.
acquaint bekannt machen: — ed with bekannt mit.
acquiesce (in) sich beruhigen (bei); sich gefallen lassen.
acquire erwerben, erlangen.
acquisition Erwerbung.
ācre Acker, Morgen (Land).
acrōss (quer) über.
āct s. Handlung, That.
āct v. handeln.
āction 1. Handlung, That; 2. Treffen, Kampf || in — im (praktischen) Dienst, aktiv.
āctive (i = ī) thätig.
acūte scharf; heftig.
acūteness Scharfsinn.
ādd 1. hinzufügen; 2 (to) erhöhen.
addicted zugethan, ergeben.
adhēre (to) festhalten (an), bleiben (bei).
administer verwalten.
administrātion 1. Verwaltung; 2. Regierung.
admirātion Bewunderung.
admit 1. zulassen; 2. zugeben; 3. Raum gewähren, aufnehmen.
adōpt 1. an-, aufnehmen; 2. ergreifen.
adōre anbeten.
advānce s. Geldvorschuß.
advānce v. vorrücken: advanced. guard Vorhut.
advāntage Vorteil, Vorzug: to take — (of) Vorteil ziehen (aus).
advēnturer Abenteurer.
advērse widrig: — fortune Mißgeschick.
advīce Rat, Beschluß.
advīse raten, Rat geben.
affāir Angelegenheit, Ding: great —s wichtige Angelegenheiten.
affēct 1. angreifen, (schädlich) einwirken auf, schmälern; 2. berühren, ergreifen, rühren.
affēctionate liebevoll.
affirm bestätigen, behaupten.
āffluence Überfluß, Reichtum.

affôrd 1. gewähren, liefern; 2. be-
 streiten.
 afrāid (of) fürchtend.
 āfterwards späterhin.
 again (ai = ě) wiederum.
 against gegen: — the time für
 die Zeit.
 āge Alter, Zeit: for —s Jahr-
 hunderte lang.
 āgent Agent, Unterhändler.
 āgravate verschlimmern.
 āgony Seelen-, Todesqual.
 agrēe übereinstimmen, verabreden:
 — ing as it did nur zu sehr
 übereinstimmend.
 agrēeable angenehm, anmutig.
 agriculturē Ackerbau.
 āid unterstützen, erhöhen.
 āim (at) (ab)zielen (auf).
 āir Luft.
 āir-hole Luftloch.
 alārm s. 1. Waffenlärm; 2. Angst.
 alārm v. in Schrecken setzen, be-
 unruhigen.
 alās ach!
 ālien fremd.
 alike (zu)gleich.
 āll alles: after — schließlich (doch).
 ālligator Alligator.
 allow erlauben, gewähren.
 ally s. Bundesgenosse, Verbündeter.
 ally v. verbünden.
 ālmost fast, nahezu.
 alōne allein.
 altogethēr gänzlich, völlig, ganz
 und gar.
 amāze in Staunen setzen: — ed
 erstaunt.
 amāzement Staunen.
 āmber Gefäß aus Ambra, Bern-
 stein.
 ambition Ehrgeiz.
 ambitious ehrgeizig.
 āmbuscade Hinterhalt.
 āmicable freundschaftlich.
 amidst inmitten.
 ammunition Munition, Schieß-
 bedarf.
 amôunt s. Betrag, Höhe.

amôunt v. (to) sich belaufen (auf).
 āmple weit, groß, weitgehend.
 Anavërdy.
 āncēstor Vorfahr.
 āncient alt, ehemälig: — ly früher,
 ehedem.
 ānger Zorn.
 Anglo-Indian Anglo-Indier.
 āngry zornig.
 ānimate beleben: — ed lebhaft,
 heftig.
 annôunce ankündigen, verkünden.
 ānnual jährlich.
 anōmaly Regelwidrigkeit.
 anōther ein zweiter.
 ānswer Antwort.
 anticipate 1. zuvorkommen; 2.
 (vorher) annehmen, vermuten.
 Antiochus (ch = k).
 ānxious angstvoll, besorgt, bange.
 any (a = ě) in bej. Sätzen: jeder
 (beliebige): — thing that alles
 was.
 apārtment Gemach, Wohnung.
 apōlogy Entschuldigung.
 appāl erbleichen machen, erschrecken.
 appārent scheinbar, anscheinend.
 appēar 1. (er)scheinen; zu Tage
 treten; 2. (from) hervorgehen
 (aus).
 appēarence Anschein.
 appellātion Benennung, Name.
 āpple Apfel.
 apply 1. (to) anwenden (auf); 2.
 sich wenden (an) || to — one's
 self (to) sich angelegen sein lassen
 appōint bestimmen, ernennen (zu).
 apprēciate schätzen, zu würdigen
 wissen.
 apprehēnsion Befürchtung.
 apprehēnsive (i = ĭ) (of) fürchtend.
 apprīse benachrichtigen.
 apprōach s. Nahe, Annäherung.
 apprōach v. 1. (heran)nahe,
 sich nähern; 2. nahe kommen,
 gleichen.
 approbātion Billigung, Beifall.
 apprōpriate 1. aneignen; 2. (to)
 zueignen.

approve (o = û) (of) 1. billigen;
2. to — one's self sich erweisen
als.

arbitration Schiedsrichterspruch,
Entscheidung.

Arcot spr. ârkot.

ârch Bogen.

ârdent feurig, hitzig.

arise 1. entstehen; 2. (from) her-
rühren (von).

ârm bewaffnen, bewehren, aus-
rüsten.

ârm Arm

ârmament Kriegsmacht, Flotte:
naval — (ausgerüstete) See-
macht.

ârms pl. Waffen || to be in —
kämpfen; to fall in — in Kampf
geraten.

arouse wachrufen, erregen.

arrangement Anordnung, Ein-
richtung, Neuordnung (der
Dinge).

arrest verhaften.

arrival Ankunft: — s Ankömml-
inge.

arrive ankommen, eintreffen.

ârrogant übermütig.

ârrow Pfeil.

ârt 1. Kunst; 2. Kunstgriff, Ver-
schlagenheit.

ârtful arglistig, verschmißt.

ârticle Artikel, (Vertrags-)Punkt.

ârtifice (i = ĭ) Arglist, Kunst-
griff: — s Kniffe.

ârtillery Artillerie.

âs als, wie: powerful as wie
mächtig . . .; as to in betreff,
was anbetrifft.

ascend hinaufsteigen: to — the
throne den Thron besteigen.

ascendency Übergewicht.

ascertain sicher-, feststellen.

ascribe zuschreiben.

ashamed (of) sich schämend: to
be — of sich schämen.

Asiatic (s = sh) asiatisch.

âsk fragen, fordern.

asleep im Schlaf: to be —
schlafen.

âspect Anblick, Aussehen.

âpiring hochstrebend.

assailable angreifbar.

assailant Angreifer, Stürmender.

assëmbly (ver)sammeln.

assëmbly Versammlung.

assiduous fleißig, sorgfältig, emsig.

assign (g stumm) zuweisen.

assist unterstützen, helfen.

assistance Hilfe, Beistand.

assûme 1. annehmen, übernehmen;
2. gewinnen, aussehen.

assûre versichern.

astônish in Staunen setzen: asto-
nished erstaunt.

astrônomer Astronom.

ât auf . . . hin.

atrôcity Gräßlichkeit, Scheußlichkeit.

attâch anhaften: attached (to)
ergeben, zugethan.

attâck s. Angriff.

attâck v. angreifen.

attâin erreichen.

attëmpt s. Versuch.

attëmpt v. versuchen.

attënd (on) folgen, hereinbrechen
(über).

attëndant Begleiter, Diener.

attëntion Aufmerksamkeit.

attrâctive (i = ĭ) anziehend, ver-
lockend.

attributë zuschreiben.

audâcity Kühnheit, Dreistigkeit.

âudience 1. Audienz; 2. Zuhörer-
(schaft).

augüst erhaben.

Aurungzëbe.

Austrian österreichisch.

âuthorise 1. ermächtigen; 2. be-
stätigen, gutheißen.

authôrity 1. Macht(befugnis), Ge-
walt; 2. Autorität, Ansehen;
3. Behörde.

auxiliaries pl. Hilfsstruppen.

Ava spr. âva.

avâil nützen || to — one's self (of)
sich zu nütze machen, sich bedienen.

avāilable brauchbar, von Nutzen.
 āvarice (i = ī) Habgier.
 avēnge rächen.
 āverage Durchschnitts.
 avērsion Abneigung.
 avērt abwenden.
 avocātion Beschäftigung, Berufs-
 geschäft, Obliegenheit.
 avôid vermeiden: I cannot — ich
 kann nicht umhin.
 avow gestehen.
 awāit (er)warten.
 awāken wachrufen, aufwecken, er-
 wecken.
 awāre gewahr: to be — gewahr
 sein, wissen.
 āwe Scheu, Ehrfurcht.
 āwful schrecklich.

Bäck s. Rücken: to turn one's —
 fliehen.
 bäck adv. zurück.
 bād böse.
 bāggage Gepäck.
 bālace 1. ins Gleichgewicht
 bringen; 2. aufwiegen.
 bāllot Abstimmung: by — durch
 Kugelmahl.
 bānd Bande, Schar.
 bāng Bang (Berausungsmittel).
 bānk Ufer.
 bānker Banquier, Wechsel.
 bār Querriegel, Gitter.
 barbārian barbarisch.
 bāre bar, bloß.
 bārgain Geschäft, Handel.
 bārk Barke, Schiff.
 bārren unfruchtbar, öde.
 Batāvian batavisch, holländisch.
 bāth Bad.
 bāttering-ram Mauerbrecher,
 Sturmbock.
 bāttery Batterie.
 bāttele Schlacht.
 bāttement Zinne, Wallmauer,
 Brustwehr.
 bāy Bai, Meerbusen.
 bē sein: to — to (mit Inf.) sollen.

bēār 1. extragen; 2. hegen, haben |
 to — away hinwegtragen; to
 — down niederwerfen; to — up
 against sich nicht niederdrücken
 lassen; to — a part Anteil
 haben; flesh and blood could
 not — it ein schwaches Ge-
 schöpf von einem Menschen konnte
 ihm (ihr) nicht widerstehen.
 bēast (wildes) Tier.
 bēat schlagen, peitschen.
 bēd Bett.
 befōre adv. zuvor.
 bēg bitten.
 begīn beginnen.
 begīning Anfang, Beginn.
 behāve sich benehmen.
 bēing Wesen.
 belief Glauben: hard of — schwer-
 gläubig.
 believe glauben.
 belōng gehören, eigen sein.
 belōw unten.
 bēnd beugen, weichen.
 Bengāl Bengalen.
 Bengalēe Bengale.
 besīde(s) 1. außer; 2. außerdem.
 besiēge belagern.
 besiēger Belagerer.
 bestōw (on) verleihen, verteilen:
 to — attention on Aufmerk-
 samkeit schenken.
 bewilder bestürzt machen.
 beyōnd jenseits, über . . . hinaus.
 bīd bieten: to — against each
 other sich gegenseitig überbieten.
 bill Zettel: — of lading Fracht-
 brief (von Schiffen)
 bīnd binden: bound verpflichtet.
 bīrd Vogel: singing — Singv.
 bīrth 1. Geburt; 2. Abstammung.
 bitter bitter, tief.
 bitterness Erbitterung.
 bläck schwarz, finster.
 blasphēme Gott lästern, fluchen.
 blēssed (adj.) selig, glücklich.
 blōck up versperren.
 blōod Blut.
 blōody blutig.

blōw Schlag, Streich: without a
— ohne Schwertstreich.
bōard 1. Tisch; 2. Bord: on —
an Bord; 3. — of Control Auf-
sichtsrat, Kontrollamt.
bōast sich rühmen.
bōat Boot.
Bōb Abfürzung für Robert.
Bōbby Robertchen.
bōdily körperlich.
bōdy 1. Körper; 2. Kollegium,
Körperschaft; 3. Trupp, Schar,
Mannschaft: — of men Trup-
penkörper.
bōld kühn.
bōldness Kühnheit.
booby (oo = û) Dummkopf.
bookkeeper (oo = ù) Buchhalter.
booty (oo = û) Beute.
bosom (spr. būs'm) Busen, Herz.
bōth beide || — ... and sowohl
... als auch.
bōttom Boden: at the — of unten
an (in).
bōûndless unbegrenzt.
bōûnty 1. Güte; 2. Freigebigkeit.
bōw Bogen.
bōw beugen.
bōyhood Knabenalter.
Brāhmin Brahmine.
brāin 1. Gehirn; 2. Verstand.
brēach 1. Bruch; 2. Breiße.
breāk 1. brechen; 2. sich entladen
(Wetter) || to — down brechen;
to — up aufbrechen; auseinander-
gehen; day — s der Tag bricht an.
brēath Atem(zug).
brēathe 1. atmen; 2. hauchen,
flüstern.
brēed s. 1. Brut; 2. Abstammung.
brēed v. erziehen, ausbilden: to be
bred to a profession ein Ge-
werbe, ein Handwerk gelernt
haben; he has been bred a
bookkeeper er ist ein gelernter
Buchhalter.
brēeze Briße.
brībe s. Bestechung(ßsumme).

brībe v. bestechen.
brīde 1. Braut; 2. junge Frau.
brilliant glänzend.
brīng bringen, vorbringen || to
— up transportieren, bringen;
to — on herbeiführen.
build bauen.
building Gebäude.
būlly übertäuben: to — one out
of something jem. etwas durch
Schrecken abjagen, um etwas
bringen.
būrn verbrennen, glühen.
Burrampooter (oo = û) Brahma-
putra (Fluß).
būrst zerbrechen, sprengen; || to
— forth (into) ausbrechen (in).
busied (u = ĩ) beschäftigt.
business (bīz-ness) 1. Geschäft(e),
Beschäftigung, Obliegenheit; 2.
Angelegenheit.
busy (u = ĩ) geschäftig, beschäftigt,
eifrig.
būt außer.
buȳ kaufen.

Cabāl Kabale, Ränke.

Cabûl.

calānity Unglück(ßfall), Elend,
Leiden, Übelstand.

cālcūlate berechnen.

cāl s. Ruf.

cāl v. nennen, rufen, zusammen-
rufen || to — forth wachrufen;
to — up zusammennehmen, wach-
rufen; to — in the help (of)
die Hilfe in Anspruch nehmen,
to — upon auffordern.

cālīng Beruf.

cālūny Verleumdung.

cāmelopard Kamelopard, Giraffe.

cāmel Kamel.

cāmp Lager.

Cāndahar.

cānnōnade Geschützfeuer.

cāntonment Besatzung.

capācious weit, umfassend.

capācity Fähigkeit, Tüchtigkeit,

Eigenschaft: subordinate -- untergeordnete Stellung.
 cāpe Vorgebirge: the voyage by the Cape die Seereise um das Kap (der guten Hoffnung).
 cāpital Hauptstadt.
 capitulate kapitulieren.
 cāptain 1. Heerführer; 2. Hauptmann.
 cāptive (i = ī) Gefangener.
 cāre Sorgfalt.
 carēer 1. Laufbahn; 2. Lauf, Aufschwung.
 cārgo Schiffsladung, Ware.
 cārriage Wagen: to keep a — Equipage halten.
 cārry 1. tragen; bringen; 2. annehmen (Antrag) || to — on durchführen, betreiben; to — over (to) hinüberführen (zu); to — into effect verwirklichen, ausführen.
 cashiēr kassieren.
 cāsket (Juwelen-)Kästchen.
 cāst werfen: to — accounts Rechnungen auswerfen, rechnen.
 cāsualty verhängnisvoller Zufall, unvorhergesehener Todesfall.
 cāttle Vieh.
 cāuse s. 1. Ursache, Sache; 2. Streit-sache, Rechts-handel, Prozeß.
 cāuse v. verursachen.
 cāvalry Reiterei.
 cēase aufhören.
 cēll Zelle.
 cēnsure Kritik, Tadel.
 cēntre Mittelpunkt; Ziel.
 cēntury Jahrhundert.
 cēremony Zeremonie, Feierlichkeit.
 cērtain gewiß, sicher.
 chāirman 1. Sänfenträger; 2. Vorsitzender, Präsident.
 chāmber Zimmer, Gemach.
 chānce Chance, Möglichkeit, Glücksfall: — of battle Schlachtenglück.
 chāncery Kanzleigericht.
 Chandernagōre.
 chānge Wechsel.
 chānnel Kanal.
 chāpel Kapelle.

chāpter Kapitel, Abschnitt.
 chāraacter 1. Charakter; Ruf; 2. Stand, Berufsart; 3. Schriftzeichen.
 chāraacterise kennzeichnen.
 characteristic kennzeichnend.
 chārgē s. 1. Last; 2. Anklage
 chārgē v. belasten.
 chārm Reiz, Zauber, Bann.
 chārnēl-house Leichenhaus.
 Chātham (th = t).
 chēap billig.
 chēerful(ly) freudig.
 chērish 1. pflegen; 2. in Ehren halten.
 chēst Kiste: military — Kriegskasse.
 chicāne Chifane.
 chicānery Chifanieren.
 chiēf 1. Haupt, Häuptling, Angehender; 2. Führer.
 chiēf adj. Haupt-; — command Oberbefehl; — ly hauptsächlich.
 child Kind: from a — von Kindheit an.
 chīldish kindisch.
 Chinsūrah.
 chōice Wahl.
 choose (oo = ū) wählen: (mit Inf.) für gut finden.
 Chūnda Sāhib (ch = k).
 chūrch Kirche.
 chūrlish bäurisch, grob, unhöflich.
 circulate in Umlauf setzen.
 circumstance Umstand.
 city Stadt.
 cīvil bürgerlich, Zivil-, Verwaltungs-: — war Bürgerkrieg.
 civilisation Zivilisation.
 clāim s. Anspruch; — of right Rechtsanspruch; to lay — (to) Anspruch machen (auf).
 clāim v. beanspruchen.
 clāss Klasse.
 clēar(ly) klar, deutlich, offenbar.
 clēar reinigen, säubern.
 clerk (e = â) Schreiber, Buchhalter; Bediensteter.
 clēver geschickt.

climate Klima.
 climb (b. st.) klettern.
 close s. Schluß, Ende.
 close v. schließen.
 close adj. u. adv. eng: — to
 dicht bei, an.
 clothe fleiden.
 clothing Kleidung.
 clôud Wolke.
 coach Kutsche, Karosse.
 coadjutor Gehilfe.
 coalition Bündnis, Bund.
 coast Küste.
 coffer Geldkasten.
 coin s. Münze, Geld.
 coin v. münzen.
 collect sammeln, erheben (Steuern).
 colonel (spr. kürnel) Oberst.
 colour Farbe: — s. Fahne.
 combine vereinigen.
 come kommen || to — over über-
 gehen; to — out heraus-, hier-
 herkommen; to — forward to
 meet one jdm. entgegengehen.
 comfort Behaglichkeit, Bequem-
 lichkeit.
 command s. 1. Kommando, Befehl;
 2. Herrschaft.
 command v. befehligen, beherrschen.
 commandant Kommandant.
 commander Befehlshaber: Com-
 mander - in - Chief Oberbefehlshaber.
 commanding gebieterisch, überlegen.
 commence beginnen.
 commerce Handel.
 commercial dem Handelsstande
 angehörig (gewidmet), Handels-,
 geschäftlich.
 commissary Bevollmächtigter: —
 to the troops Proviantmeister.
 commission 1. Stelle, Offiziers-
 stelle; 2. (Offiziers-) Patent,
 Bestallung.
 commit begehen.
 committee Ausschuß, Komite.
 common(ly) 1. gewöhnlich; ge-
 mein; 2. allgemein, gemeinsam ||
 there is nothing in — between

. . . and . . . es besteht keine
 Gemeinschaft zwischen . . . und
 . . . ; the Commons die Ge-
 meinen (Unterhaus); House of
 Commons (engl.) Unterhaus.
 communicate mitteilen.
 communication Mitteilung; Ver-
 kehr, Verbindung.
 company Gesellschaft, Compagnie.
 compact Vertrag.
 compare vergleichen.
 compatible (with) vereinbar, ver-
 träglich (mit).
 compel zwingen.
 compensate entschädigen.
 compensation Schadenersatz.
 competence Auskommen.
 competitor Mitbewerber.
 complain (of) sich beklagen (über).
 complaint Klage.
 complete adj. vollständig.
 complete v. vervollständigen; voll-
 enden, beenden.
 compose ausmachen, bilden: —
 ed of bestehend aus.
 compliment Aufmerksamkeit, Höf-
 lichkeit: to pay a — eine A.
 erweisen.
 comprehend begreifen.
 conceal verbergen, verheimlichen.
 conceive fassen, begreifen.
 concession Zugeständnis.
 conciliate versöhnen, erwerben.
 conclude schließen, beenden.
 conclusion Schlußsatz.
 concür zusammenwirken.
 concurrence Übereinstimmung.
 condemn (n stumm) verurteilen.
 conduct 1. Führung, Leitung;
 2. Verhalten.
 conduct führen, leiten.
 confederacy 1. Bund; 2. Kom-
 plott.
 confederate Verbündeter.
 confer (on) verleihen.
 conference Beratung.
 confess bekennen.
 confide anvertrauen, vertraulich
 mitteilen.

cōfidence Vertrauen.
 cōfident(ly) zuversichtlich.
 cōfine Grenze.
 cōfine beschränken.
 cōfinement Einsperrung, Gefangenschaft.
 cōfirm bekräftigen.
 cōfirmation Bestätigung.
 confiscate konfiszieren, einziehen.
 cōnflict Kampf, Streit.
 confrōnt die Stirn bieten.
 confūse verwirren.
 confūsiōn Verwirrung.
 cōngrātulate beglückwünschen.
 cōngratulation Glückwunsch.
 cōnjūcture Vereinigung von Umständen: just at this — gerade als die Dinge so lagen
 connēxiōn Verbindung.
 connīve zuwinkeln; (at) ein Auge zudrücken (bei), durchgehen lassen.
 cōnquer (qu = k) erobern, besiegen.
 cōnqueror (qu = k) Eroberer, Sieger.
 cōnquest (qu = kw) Eroberung.
 cōnscience Gewissen.
 cōnscious bewußt.
 cōsēnt einwilligen, zufrieden sein.
 cōnsequence Folge: in — folglich, infolge dessen.
 cōnsequently folglich, infolge dessen.
 cōnsider 1. betrachten, in Betracht ziehen; 2. (as) ansehen als.
 cōnsiderable beträchtlich.
 cōnsideration 1. Erwägung; 2. Beweggrund; 3. Ansehen. || in — of für (als Gegenleistung), infolge.
 cōnsist (of) bestehen (aus).
 cōspiracy Verschwörung.
 cōspirator Verschwörer.
 cōnstant beständig.
 cōnstitute 1. einrichten; 2. bilden.
 cōnstitution Körperzustand.
 cōnstitutional natürlich, von Natur, angeboren: — misery Körper- oder Gemütsleiden.

cōntain enthalten.
 cōntēplate betrachten.
 cōntēpt Verachtung.
 cōntēnd kämpfen.
 cōntēt s. Zufriedenheit.
 cōntēt adj. zufrieden.
 cōntēnts pl. Inhalt.
 cōntest Kampf.
 cōntēt streitig machen.
 cōntinent Kontinent.
 cōntinue 1. fort dauern, fortfahren' bleiben; 2. fortsetzen: (mit Infinitiv) = weiter.
 cōntract zusammenziehen, sich ziehen: to — debts Schulden machen.
 cōntrary Gegenteil.
 cōntravēntiōn Zuwiderhandeln, Übertretung.
 cōntributē beitragen.
 cōnvēnient 1. passend, bequem; 2. ratsam.
 cōnvērsant vertraut.
 cōnvērsē sich unterhalten, verfahren.
 cōnvēy (ey = ā) führen; überbringen.
 cōnvūlsion Zucken, (krampfhaftes) Erschütterung, Unruhe, Krampf.
 cōol (oo = ū) kühl, erfrischend.
 cōōperatē zusammenwirken.
 cōpious reichlich, in Menge.
 cōrdial herzlich, aufrichtig.
 cōrporatiōn Körperschaft, Gesellschaft.
 cōrpsē Leiche.
 cōrrūpt adj. bestechlich.
 cōrrūpt v. verderben, verstümmeln.
 cōrrūptiōn Verderbtheit; Bestechung, Bestechlichkeit.
 cōst kosten.
 cōstly kostbar.
 cōūncil Rat(sversammlung): — of war Kriegsrat.
 cōūncillor Ratgeber.
 cōūnsel Rat(schlag).
 cōūnt s. Graf.
 cōūnt v. zählen, rechnen.

côûtenance Unterstützung, Er-
mutigung.
countermând widerrufen.
côûting-house Comptoir.
country Land.
countryman Landsmann.
couple paaren, verbinden.
courage Mut.
côurier Eilbote.
côurse 1. Lauf, Verlauf; 2. Weg;
to take a — einen Weg (des
Verfahrens) einschlagen.
Côurse Korso.
côurt Hof: to play at holding
—s zum Scheine einen Hof
halten; (General) Court of Pro-
prietors (General-)Versammlung
(der Aktionäre).
côurteous höflich.
cövenant Vertrag.
cöver (be)decken || to — up zudecken.
cöw einschüchtern.
cöwardice (i = ĭ) Feigheit.
cräggy felsig, schroff.
creâte 1. schaffen, zusammen-
bringen; 2. ernennen zu
crēature Kreatur.
crēdit Kredit.
crēditable ehrenvoll, gut.
crew (ew = û) Troß, Schar.
crīme Verbrechen.
crīmp Lockvogel, Werber.
crīsis Krisis, Entscheidung.
cröss-examination Kreuzverhör.
crowded dicht besetzt, (with) ge-
drängt voll (von).
crown s. Krone.
crown v. krönen.
crûel grausam.
crûelty Grausamkeit.
cry s. Ruf.
cry v. schreien, rufen.
cûltivate an-, bebauen, anpflanzen,
pflegen.
cûlture Pflanze.
cûmbrous lästig, hinderlich.
cûrse s. Vermünschung.
ürse v. (ver)fluchen.

cût schneiden || to — down nieder-
hauen.
cŷmbal Zimbel.

Däily täglich.
dānger Gefahr.
dāre wagen: dāring kühn, un-
erschrocken, verwegen.
dārkness Finsternis, Dunkel.
dāte datieren, sich herschreiben.
dāuntless unerschrocken, kühn.
dāzzle blenden.
dēad 1. tot; 2. Stille: at — of
night in der Stille der Nacht.
dēal (in) Handel treiben (mit:
to have to — (with) es zu
thun haben (mit).
dēaling 1. Verhandlung, Ver-
fahren; 2. Verkehr.
dēar teuer, lieb.
dēarth Teuerung.
dēath Tod.
debāte Debatte.
debāuch Schwelgerei, Rausch.
dēbt (b stumm) Schuld.
decāy Verfall.
decēased verstorben.
decēive betrügen, täuschen.
decīde entscheiden.
decīision Entscheidung.
decīisive (i = ĭ) entscheidend.
declamātion Deflamation, Vor-
trag.
declāre erklären, ernennen.
declīne abnehmen, sinken.
decorātion Ausschmückung, Prunk.
dēep tief.
dēer Rotwild.
defēat 1. vernichten, zu Schanden
machen; 2. besiegen.
defēnce Verteidigung(sgrund).
defēnd verteidigen.
defēnsive (i = ĭ) Defensive, Ab-
wehr: to stand on the — auf
der Defensive stehen, sich ver-
teidigend verhalten.
dēference (to) Unterwerfung (un-
ter).
dēfinite (i = ĭ) bestimmt, endgültig.

defrāy bestreiten (Ausgaben).
 deign (dān) geruhen, sich herbei-
 lassen, wollen.
 delāy s. Aufschub: without — un-
 verzüglich.
 delāy v. 1. verschieben; 2. zögern.
 delicacy Zartgefühl.
 delicate zart, fein.
 delight s. Entzücken, Freude.
 delight v. entzücken, erfreuen.
 deliver(up) ausliefern.
 demānd 1. fordern; 2. fragen.
 den Höhle, Schlupfwinkel.
 deny leugnen, versagen.
 depārt 1. (fort)gehen, scheiden;
 2. schwinden.
 depārture Abreise.
 depēnd (on) abhängen (von); sich
 verlassen (auf).
 depēdents. Abhängiger, Anhänger
 dependent adj. (on) abhängig
 (von).
 depōse absetzen.
 deposition Absetzung.
 deprāved entwertet.
 deprēss niederdrücken.
 deprive berauben.
 dēputy 1. Abgeordneter; 2. Statt-
 halter.
 descēnd 1. herabsteigen, herab-
 kommen; 2. abstammen; 3. (to)
 übergehen (auf), sich herablassen
 (zu).
 describe beschreiben, schildern.
 description 1. Beschreibung, Schil-
 derung; 2. Art, Beschaffenheit.
 desērt verlassen, abfallen (von).
 desērvē verdienen.
 desīgn (g stumm) Absicht, Plan.
 dēsīgnate bezeichnen.
 desīrable wünschenswert.
 desīre (for) wünschen, ersehnen.
 dēsk Pult, Schreibtisch.
 dēsolate wüst, öde.
 desolātion Vermüstung.
 despāir Verzweiflung.
 despāтч s. Depesche.
 despāтч v. absenden.
 dēsperate verzweifelt, vermegen.

despise verachten.
 despōil plündern.
 dēspot Despot.
 dēspotism Despotismus.
 destīne bestimmen.
 dēstiny Geschick.
 destrōy zerstören, vernichten || to
 — one's self sich das Leben
 nehmen.
 detāch absenden (Truppen).
 detāchment Abteilung (Soldaten).
 detēct entdecken.
 determinātion 1. Bestimmung;
 2. Entschluß.
 detērmine (i = ī) beschließen: —
 ed entschlossen.
 devīce 1. Erfindung; 2. Kunstgriff.
 devōte widmen.
 devōted(ly) ergeben, mit Hin-
 gebung.
 devōtion Ergebenheit.
 dextērity Geschicklichkeit, Gewandt-
 heit.
 dīamond Diamant.
 dīctate diktieren.
 dīe sterben (an): to — away er-
 sterben.
 dīffer verschieden sein.
 dīfferent verschieden.
 dīfficult schwer, schwierig.
 dīfficulty Schwierigkeit.
 dīg graben, aufwerfen.
 dīgnify würdevoll schmücken.
 dīlīgence Fleiß.
 dīm trübe, dunkel.
 dīmīnish vermindern.
 dīplōma Diplom, Bestallungsur-
 kunde.
 dīplomātic diplomatisch.
 dīrēct richten, anordnen, leiten.
 dīrēction 1. Richtung; 2. Leitung.
 dīrēctor Direktor.
 disaffēction Unzufriedenheit.
 disavōw nicht billigen, verurteilen.
 discērn 1. unterscheiden; 2. (deut-
 lich) erkennen.
 discērning scharfsichtig.
 discērnment Beurteilungskraft.

discipline (i = ĭ) s. (militärische) Schulung, Mannszucht, Disziplin.

discipline (i = ĭ) v. schulen.

disclaim in Abrede stellen.

discourage entmutigen.

discover 1. entdecken; 2. gewahr werden.

discreditable entehrend.

discussion Diskussion, Besprechung.

disdain Geringschätzung.

disease Krankheit.

disgrace entehren; mit Schande bedecken.

disguise s. Verkleidung.

disguise v. verkleiden; bemänteln.

disgust anekeln; mit Ekel erfüllen.

disinterestedness Uneigennützigkeit.

dislodge vertreiben.

dismay s. Angst, Schrecken.

dismay v. bange machen.

disobey (ey = ā) nicht gehorchen.

disorder Unordnung.

disorganized ungeordnet, aufgelöst, zerrüttet.

disperse zerstreuen.

dispirit entmutigen.

display s. Entfaltung.

display v. entfalten, zur Schau stellen.

disposal Verfügung.

disposed geneigt.

disposition Neigung, Sinnesart, Charakter.

dispute Wortstreit, Streitigkeit: point in — streitiger Punkt.

dispute streitig machen, in Zweifel ziehen: commands which are not to be disputed Befehle, die keinen Widerspruch zulassen.

disquisition Untersuchung, scharfsinnige Erforschung.

dissent abweichende Meinung.

dissimulation Verstellung, Heuchelei.

dissipate verschwenden, durchbringen.

dissolute ausschweifend.

dissolution Auflösung.

dissolve (auf)lösen.

distance Entfernung: at a — in der Ferne.

distant fern (gelegen), entfernt.

distemper Krankheit.

distinct(ly) 1. bestimmt, klar; 2. besonders, ausdrücklich.

distinction Auszeichnung.

distinguish auszeichnen.

distract stören, zerreißen: — ed verworren.

district Distrikt, Gegend.

distribute verteilen.

distrust mißtrauen.

ditch Graben.

divide verteilen.

dividend Dividende.

division 1. Teil(ung); 2. Abteilung (Soldaten), Division; 3. Abstimmung (im Parlament).

do in pos. Sätzen zur Verstärkung.

domain Herrschaft, Gebiet.

dominant herrschend.

domination Herrschaft.

dominion Herrschaft, Besizung, Gebiet.

donative (i = ĭ) Schenkung, Geschenk.

door Thüre.

double doppelst.

doubt s. (b stumm) Zweifel.

doubtful (b stumm) zweifelhaft.

down nieder: to bring — (to) zwingen (zu); — to bis herab.

dramatic dramatisch.

draw 1. ziehen; 2. ausheben (Truppen); 3. (from) ziehen (aus), entnehmen (von) || to — off zurückziehen; to — out aussenden, aufstellen; to — up aufsetzen (Schriftstück).

dræd s. Furcht, Schrecken.

dræd v. fürchten.

dream träumen.

dress s. Anzug.

dress v. (sich) kleiden, anthun.

drīnk trinken: drunk (with)
trunken (von), berauscht (mit).
drive treiben.
droop (oo = ū) schlaff werden.
drōp 1. tropfen; 2. fallen lassen.
drūg (Apotheker-) Mittel: — s
Getränke.
drūm Trommel.
dry trocken.
dūe gebührend, schuldig: to be
— (to) gebühren.
dūnce Dummkopf.
Dupleix (é).
Dutch Holländer; holländisch.
duty Pflicht, Dienstgeschäft.
dwell wohnen.
dwelling Wohnung, Wohnhaus,
Wohnstätte.
dynasty Dynastie.

Eager (ea = ē) begierig; to be
— vor Begierde brennen, sehn-
lichst verlangen.
ēagerness Begierde, Gier.
ēar Ohr.
ēarly adv. früh, beizeiten.
ēarly adj. früh(er).
ēarnest ernst, dringend || in —
ernstlich.
ēase Ruhe, Linderung.
ēast Osten: East Orient.
ēastern 1. östlich; 2. morgen-
ländisch.
ēasy 1. leicht; 2. bequem.
Eden (E = ē) Eden: garden of
— Paradies.
educātion 1. Erziehung; 2. Aus-
bildung.
effēct s. Wirkung, Folge.
effēct v. bewirken, durchführen.
effēctual wirksam.
effēminate verweichlicht.
ēffort Anstrengung.
ēither . . . or entweder . . . oder
ejēct hinauswerfen, ausstoßen.
elāborate ausgearbeitet.
elēction Wahl.
ēlement Element, Grundstoff.
ēlephant Elefant.

ēlevate erheben.
elevātion Erhebung.
ēloquence Beredsamkeit.
ēlsewhere sonstwo, anderswo.
embārk sich einschiffen.
embitter erbittern.
embrāce umarmen.
emērgency Notlage, Lage.
ēminence 1. Erhabenheit; 2. Ruhm.
ēminent hervorragend, ausge-
zeichnet.
emōlument Nutzen, Vorteil.
emōtion Regung.
emphātical mit Nachdruck, em-
phatisch.
ēmpire Reich, Herrschaft.
emplōy gebrauchen, anwenden,
verwenden.
emplōyer Brotherr, Dienstgeber,
Vorgesetzter.
empower ermächtigen.
ēmpress Kaiserin.
ēempty leer.
enāble in stand setzen.
encāmp ein Lager aufschlagen, sich
lagern.
encōūter 1. begegnen; 2. an-
greifen, bekämpfen: to march
to — entgegenmarschieren.
encōūrage ermutigen.
encrōach übergreifen, beeinträch-
tigen.
ēnd s. 1. Ende; 2. Ziel.
ēnd v. enden.
ēnemy Feind.
energētic energisch.
ēnergy Energie, (That-)Kraft.
enērvate entnerven, schwächen.
enfēeble schwächen.
enfōrce zwingen, durchsetzen.
engāge 1. sich verpflichten; 2. an-
greifen; 3. (in) verwickeln (in);
sich einlassen (in) || to be en-
gaged in Krieg verwickelt sein.
engāgement Verpflichtung.
engēnder erzeugen.
engrōss kaufen en gros, aufkaufen.
enjōy sich erfreuen (an), genießen.
enjōyment Genuß.

enlīghten (gh st.) erleuchten; auf-
flären.
enlīst sich einschreiben lassen (als
Soldat).
ēnmity Feindschaft.
enrīch bereichern.
enōrmous ungeheuer.
ēnsign (g stumm) Fähnrich.
enslāve zum Sklaven machen,
völlig unterjochen.
ēnter 1. eintreten, einziehen (in);
2. (into) eingehen (auf); (on)
betreten: to — on one's office
sein Amt antreten; to — the
service in Dienst treten.
ēnterprise Unternehmen, Wagnis.
entertāin unterhalten.
enthūsiāsm Enthusiasmus.
entīre gänzlich.
entītle 1. betiteln; 2. (to) berech-
tigen (zu).
entrēat bitten, flehen.
ēnvy Neid.
ēqual 1. gleich; 2. — ly gleich-
falls, in gleicher Weise || — to
gewachsen.
equīp ausrüsten.
ēquipage Equipage.
erēct errichten.
escāpe Entrinnen, Errettung.
escōrt geleiten.
espēcīal(ly) besonder(s): more
— ganz besonders.
estāblīsh festsetzen, begründen;
befestigen: — ed character er-
probter Ruf.
estāblīshment Einrichtung(en).
estāte Gut, Besizung, Besiz(tum).
estēem s. Achtung.
estēem v. achten, hochschätzen.
estimātion Schätzung, Würdigung.
estrānge (from) entfremden.
etērnal ewig.
evācuāte räumen.
evacuātion 1. Entleerung; 2. Ver-
geudung.
evāde Ausflüchte machen.
evāsive (i = ī) ausweichend.

ēven eben, sogar, gerade: not —
nicht einmal.
evēnt 1. Ausgang; 2. Begeben-
heit, Ereignis; 3. in the — (of)
im Falle.
evēntful ereignisvoll.
ēver immer; — since ... schon seit.
everlāsting immerwährend, ewig.
ēverywhere überall.
ēvident augenscheinlich.
ēvil s. Übel.
ēvil adj. böse.
exāct genau.
exāggerate übertreiben.
examinātion 1. Untersuchung; 2.
Verhör.
exāmine (i = ī) prüfen, untersuchen.
exāmple Beispiel.
excēed übersteigen.
excēeding außerordentlich.
ēxcellence Vortrefflichkeit.
ēxcellency Vortrefflichkeit: your
— Eure Excellenz.
ēxcellent ausgezeichnet, vortrefflich.
excēpt ausgenommen, außer.
excēption (to) Ausnahme (von).
excēss Erzeß, Ausschreitung.
exchānge Wechsel, Austausch.
excite hervorrufen, erregen.
excītement Erregung, Aufregung.
exclāim ausrufen, laut erklären.
exclamātion Ausruf.
ēxecrable abscheulich.
execūtion 1. Ausführung: to do
scarcely any — kaum etwas
ausrichten; 2. Hinrichtung.
exēpt frei.
ēxercise ausüben.
exērt one's self sich anstrengen.
exērtion Anstrengung, Thätigkeit.
exhāust erschöpfen.
exhībit zur Schau stellen, zeigen,
auftreten lassen.
exhōrt ermahnen, ermuntern.
ēxile 1. Verbannung; 2. Ver-
bannter.
exīst bestehen, existieren.
exīstence Bestehen, Fortbestehen.
expēct erwarten, hoffen (auf):

I am — ed to . . . man erwartet von mir, zu (daß) . . .
 expectātion Erwartung.
 expēdient s. Auskunftsmittel.
 expēdient adj. ratſam.
 expedition Expedition, Kriegszug.
 expeditious flink.
 expēl ausstoßen.
 expēnd verausgaben.
 expēnse Ausgabe.
 expērience Erfahrung.
 expērienced erfahren.
 explāin erklären.
 explōit Heldenthat.
 expōse aussetzen, exponieren, bloßstellen.
 expōstulate Vorhaltungen machen.
 express ausdrücken.
 expressiō Ausdruck, Äußerung.
 expulsiō Vertreibung, Ausweisung.
 extēd 1. ausdehnen; 2. sich erstrecken.
 extēnsive (i = ī) ausgedehnt.
 extēnt 1. Ausdehnung; 2. Umfang: to a great — größtentheils.
 extēnuate verringern, beschönigen.
 extinct erloschen.
 extōrt erpressen.
 extōrtiō Erpressung.
 extrāction Abstammung.
 extraōrdinary außerordentlich, sonderbar.
 extrēme äußerst (groß).
 extrēmity höchste Not; — of wretchedness äußerstes, tiefstes Elend.
 extricate herauswickeln, reißen.
 exūberance Fülle.
 exultātion Frohlocken, Jubel.
 eye Auge: to keep an — (on) ein wachſames Auge haben (auf).
Face s. Gesicht: in the — of day am hellen Tage; to look in the — ins Gesicht sehen, die Stirne bieten.
 fāce v. entgegentreten: to — about feht machen.

facility Leichtigkeit.
 fact That, Vorgang: in — that: sächlich.
 factiōn Partei.
 factiōus parteiisch, aufrührerisch.
 factor Agent, Geschäftsvertreter, Geschäftsführer.
 factory Faktorei.
 faculty Fähigkeit.
 fail 1. fehlschlagen, mißglücken; 2. verfehlen, versagen; 3. ausbleiben.
 faint schwach.
 faith Treuwort.
 faithlessness Treulosigkeit.
 fall s. Fall.
 fall v. fallen; to — back zurückfallen, zurückweichen; to — out ausfallen, geschehen; to — off sich vermindern.
 fame Ruf, Ruhm.
 famine (i = ī) Hungersnot.
 fan Fächer, Wedel.
 fanaticism Fanatismus.
 fancy sich einbilden: — ied erträumt.
 far weit: so — blessed as to so glücklich zu . . .
 fare Speise, Nahrung.
 false falsch: to play — falsches Spiel treiben.
 fashion 1. Sitte, Mode; 2. Weise; 3. (feine) Lebensart.
 fast rasch, schnell.
 fastness Befestigung, Feste.
 fatal verhängnisvoll, unglücklich.
 fate Schicksal.
 fatigue Ermüdung.
 fault Fehler, Schuld.
 favour s. Gunst, Gewogenheit: in — zu Gunsten.
 favour v. begünstigen.
 favourable günstig.
 favourite (i = ī) Lieblings.
 fear Furcht, Befürchtung.
 fearful furchtbar, schrecklich, schreckensvoll.
 feast v. (on) schmausen, sich nähren (von).

fēast s. Schmaus, Festessen.
 fēature Gesichtszug.
 fēeble schwach.
 fēebleness Schwäche.
 fēed 1. füttern, nähren; 2. sich
 nähren (von).
 fēel 1. fühlen, empfinden; 2. er-
 kennen.
 fēeling Gefühl.
 fēmale weiblich.
 ferōcious wild, grausam.
 fērtilise fruchtbar machen.
 fēstival Festtag.
 festivity Festlichkeit, Fröhlichkeit.
 feūd Fehde, Streitigkeit.
 fēver Fieber.
 fīction Erdichtung, Dichtung, Lüge.
 fictitious fingiert, unächt: — vote
 Scheinstimme.
 fidēlity Treue.
 fiēld Feld.
 fiēld-piece Feldgeschütz.
 fiērcē 1. wild; 2. gewaltig, heftig.
 fiērceness Wildheit.
 fiēry feurig.
 fiēht (gh st.) fechten, kämpfen, lie-
 fern (Schlacht).
 fiēhting (gh stumm) Kampf.
 fiēgure Figur, Gestalt: to make
 a — eine Rolle spielen.
 fiēle anreihen: to — a bill in
 Chancery einen Prozeß beim
 Kanzleigericht anstrengen.
 fiēll (an)füllen, ausfüllen.
 fiēānce Finanzen.
 fiēāncial finanziell.
 fiēnd finden.
 fiēnger Finger.
 fiēne fein, auserlesen.
 fiēre s. Feuer: with one — mit
 einer Salve.
 fiēre v. (ab)feuern.
 fiēre-arm Feuerwaffe.
 fiērelock Musfete.
 fiērm fest.
 fiērmness 1. Festigkeit; 2. Ent-
 schlossenheit.
 fiēscal fiskalisch, Staats-.
 fiēsh Fisch(e).

fiē Anfall.
 fiē out ausrüsten.
 fiētted geeignet.
 fiē 1. festsetzen; 2. aufschlagen
 (Wohnung).
 flāg Flagge.
 flāsh aufblitzen.
 flāsh-house Diebsspelunke.
 flātter schmeicheln.
 flēe fliehen.
 flēet s. Flotte.
 flēet adj. flink, schnell(füßig).
 flēsh Fleisch.
 flēht (gh st.) Flucht.
 flēng werfen, schleudern.
 flōat schweben.
 flōck Herde.
 flōrid blumenreich.
 flȳ fliegen, wehen: to — out
 auffahren, losbrechen (vor Wut).
 fōllow folgen.
 fōllower Anhänger.
 fōlly Thorheit.
 fōnd närrisch: — (of) vernarrt (in);
 to be — of lieben.
 footing (oo = ù) Grundlage.
 fōr für, als.
 forbīd verbieten.
 fōrce s. Streitmacht, Schar.
 fōrce v. erzwingen: — ed march
 Gilmarisch.
 fōrehead Stirn.
 fōreign fremd, ausländisch, außer.
 fōrge fälschen.
 forgēt vergessen.
 fōrm v. 1. (sich) bilden; 2. fassen,
 schmieden (e. Plan).
 fōrm s. Form.
 fōrmal förmlich.
 fōrmer(ly) früher.
 fōrmidable furchtbar, gefürchtet.
 fōrt Fort.
 fortificātion Befestigung, Festungs-
 werf.
 fōrtify befestigen.
 fōrtress Festung.
 fōrtunate glücklich, vom Schicksal
 begünstigt.
 fōrtune 1. Glück: bad — Unglück,

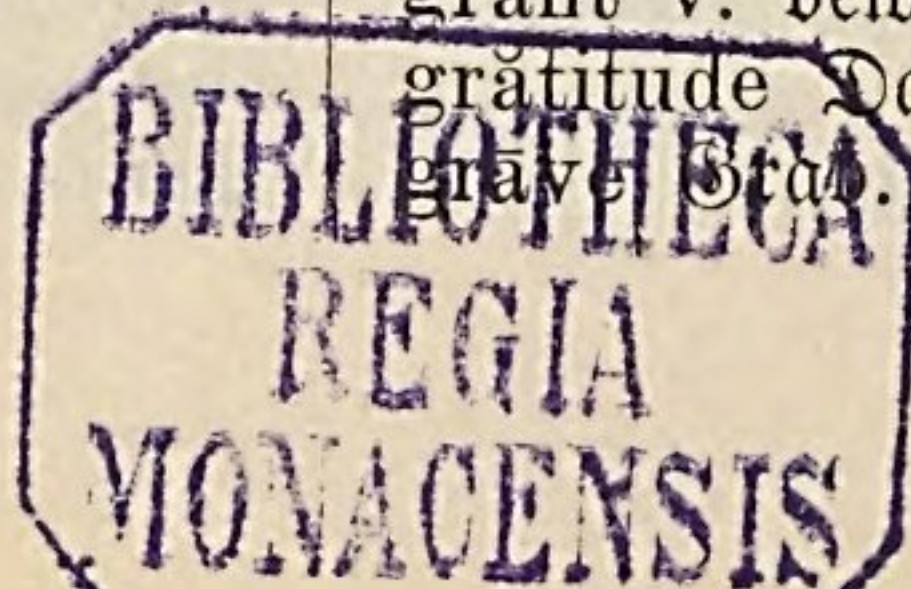
Unheil; good — Glück; 2. Vermögen.
 Fôrum Forum (in Rom).
 fôund gründen.
 foundātion Grund, Fundament.
 fôunder Gründer.
 frāme Gefüge, Ordnung.
 frāntic wahnsinnig.
 frāud Betrug: —s Betrügereien, listige Täuschungen.
 frēe befreien.
 frēebooter Freibeuter.
 frēedom Freiheit.
 frēquent häufig.
 friēndly freundschaftlich, befreundet.
 frīghten (gh stumm) erschrecken.
 frīghtful (gh stumm) schrecklich, grausig.
 frōnt 1. Stirn: — rank vordere Reihe; 2. Miene.
 frōntier Grenze.
 frūstrate vereiteln.
 fūgitive Fliehender.
 fūll 1. völlig, voll, zahlreich besucht; 2. fest.
 fūnctionary Beamter.
 fūnd 1. Stammkapital, Fonds: 2. —s Gelder, Geldmittel.
 fūneral Leichen=: — pile Scheiterhaufen.
 fulfīl erfüllen.
 fūrious wütend.
 fūrnish 1. liefern; 2. versehen.
 fūrther weiterhin.
 fūry 1. Wut; 2. Furie, Rachegeist.

Gāin s. Gewinn.

gāin v. gewinnen, davontragen.
 gāllery Galerie (die Zuhörer im Parlament).
 gālley Galeere
 gāng Bande.
 Gānges.
 gaoler (spr. jālor) Kerkermeister.
 gārb, gārment Gewand.
 gārrison Besatzung.
 gāsping Reuchen.
 gāte Thor.
 gāther (sich) sammeln.

Bauer-Link: Lord Clive.

gāy (Adv. gaily) 1. heiter; 2. gepuht, prunkend, prunkvoll.
 gēnēral allgemein.
 generātion Generation, Menschenalter.
 gēnerous edel.
 gēnius, pl. gēniī Geist, Genie.
 gēntleman Herr, (hohe) Persönlichkeit.
 gēt 1. bekommen; 2. werden.
 ghāstly geisterhaft.
 ghōst 1. Geist; 2. Schatten (fig.).
 gift begaben, ausstatten.
 gigāntic riesenhaft, großartig.
 gild vergolden.
 gīve geben, abgeben || to — up (to) preisgeben; (to) (sich) ergeben; given ergeben.
 glād 1. froh; 2. —ly gern.
 gladiātor Fechter.
 glitter glitzern, schimmern.
 gloom (oo = ū) 1. Düsternheit; 2. düstere Stimmung.
 gloomy (oo = ū) düster.
 glōrious ruhmvoll.
 glōry Ruhm.
 gō gehen: to — off losgehen; to — on vor sich gehen, fort-donnern; to — mad w. werden.
 good-will (oo = ū) Wohlwollen.
 gōrgeous prunkhaft, prunkvoll, glänzend.
 gōurd Kürbis.
 gōvern beherrschen, lenken, regieren.
 gōvernment Regierung, Herrschaft.
 gōvernor Statthalter.
 grāce Gnade, Anmut: His Grace Seine Gnaden.
 grācious gnädig, huldvoll.
 grādual 1. fortschreitend; 2. —ly nach und nach, allmählich.
 grāin Korn.
 grānary Kornhaus.
 grandēe Großer, Grande.
 grāndson Enkel.
 grānt s. Bewilligung, Geschenk.
 grānt v. bewilligen.
 grātitude Dankbarkeit.
 grāve Grab.



greāt groß, bedeutend.

greātly sehr.

greātness Größe.

grēediness Habgier.

grēedy gierig, lüstern, habgierig.

Grēek griechisch.

grēet (be)grüßen.

grīnd mahlen || to — to the dust
zu Boden treten, auf's äußerste
ausfaugen.

grōss 1. grob; 2. stark.

grōūd Grund, Boden.

grōve Hain.

grōw 1. wachsen; 2. werden.

grōwl knurren.

grūel Gräße, Schleim.

grūmble knurren, brummen.

guarantēe gewährleisten, bürgen
(für).

guārd 1. Bewachung; 2. Wache;
3. Garde.

guīdance Führung, Verhalten.

guīde führen.

guīlty schuldig.

guīnea Guinee.

gūlf Meerbusen.

gūn Kanone.

gūnner Artillerist, Kanonier.

Hābit Gewohnheit.

hāil begrüßen.

hālf (l stumm) 1. halb; 2. Hälfte:
to do by halves halb thun.

half-pence (spr. hāpens) pl. halbe
Pfennige (Wert).

hāll Halle, Saal.

hānd Hand(schrift): at — nahe
bevorstehend.

hāndsome 1. hübsch, schön; 2. be-
quem, anständig.

hāng behängen.

hāppen sich ereignen, vorkommen.

hāppiness Glück, Wohl.

hāppy glücklich.

hārd 1. hart; 2. mühsam || — ly
faum.

hārm Schaden: to do — schaden.

hārsh hart.

hāsten (t stumm) eilen.

hāte hassen.

hātred Haß.

hāughtiness (gh stumm) Hoch-
mut, Stolz.

hāughty hochmütig, hochtrabend,
stolz; trotzig.

hāunt (oft) auffuchen; heimsuchen,
quälen.

hāve mit Acc. c. Inf. veranlassen.

hāzard Zufall: to put to (the)
— auf's Spiel setzen.

hēad 1. Kopf, Haupt; 2. Spitze ||
principal — Hauptposten.

hēadstrong halstarrig.

hēalth Gesundheit(=Zustand).

hēap Haufe.

hēarer Hörer.

hēaring Gehör: to obtain a —
sich Gehör verschaffen.

hēart Herz.

hēat Hitze.

hēaven-born vom Himmel gesandt,
von Gottes Gnaden.

hēavy 1. schwer(wiegend); 2. stark.

hēighten (gh stumm) erhöhen.

hēir (spr. ār) Erbe.

hēlp v. helfen: to — one's self
zulangen.

hēlp s. Hilfe.

hēlpless hilflos.

hēnceforth fortan.

hereāfter hernach.

hēsitate schwanken; zögern.

hesitātion Unschlüssigkeit, Schwan-
ken.

hīde verbergen.

hīdeous häßlich, scheußlich.

hīgh hoch; — ly in hohem Grade.

hīgh adv. hoch: — er up weiter
hinaus.

hīghness Hoheit.

hīghway Heer-, Verkehrsstraße.

Himalāya.

Hindoo (oo = ū) Hindu.

Hindoostanēe hindostanische
Sprache.

hīre dingen, mieten.

hītherto bisher.

histōrian Geschichtschreiber.

hōld 1. halten; 2. inne haben ||
 to — out vorhalten, darbieten.
 hōle Loch, Höhle.
 hōly heilig.
 hōme Heimat: — nach Hause.
 hōme-sick von Heimweh ergriffen,
 verzehrt.
 hōnest (h stumm) ehrlich.
 hōnour (h stumm) Ehre, Titel:
 to do — Ehre machen.
 hōnourable (h stumm) ehrenvoll,
 ehrend.
 hōpe v. hoffen.
 hōpe s. Hoffnung.
 hōpeless hoffnungslos.
 hōrrible schrecklich.
 hōrror 1. Schrecknis; 2. Greuel;
 3. Schauder, Qual.
 hōrse Pferd.
 hōrseback das Sizen zu Pferd:
 on — zu Pferde.
 hōstile (i = ī) feindlich.
 hostility Feindseligkeit.
 hōūsehold Haushalt.
 hōwever trotzdem, indessen, mit
 Adj. wenn auch noch so.
 hūge ungeheuer (groß).
 hūman menschlich.
 humāne human, menschlich fühlend.
 humānity Humanität, menschliches
 Fühlen.
 hūmble adj. demütig, bescheiden.
 hūmble v. demütigen, unterwerfen.
 hūmour Humor, Laune: with
 good — freudig, willig.
 hūnger Hunger.
 hūnt jagen, hegen.
 hūrry treiben, jagen.
 hūrt schaden.
 hūsband Gatte.
 hūt Hütte.
 Hydāspes, Nebenfluß des Indus.
 Ice (I = ī) Eis.
 idiocy Geisteschwäche, Blödsinn.
 idle müßig, faul.
 ignominious schimpflich, schändlich.
 ignorance Unwissenheit.
 ignorant (of) unwissend, ohne

Verständniß(für), unbefannt(mit),
 ununterrichtet; profoundly —
 in tiefer Unwissenheit.
 ill übel, schlecht.
 ill-constructed schlecht erbaut.
 illēgal ungesetzlich.
 ill-gōverned schlecht geleitet.
 ill-infōrmed schlecht unterrichtet.
 imaginātion Einbildungskraft.
 imāgine (i = ī) (sich) denken.
 imbecile (i = ī) untüchtig, unfähig.
 immēdiate 1. unmittelbar, sofortig;
 2. — ly sogleich.
 immemōrial undenklich, uralt.
 immēse ungeheuer.
 immōderate unmäßig.
 impāir verschlimmern.
 impāle pfählen.
 impārtial unparteiisch.
 impātience Ungeduld: — of con-
 trol Unduldsamkeit (gegenüber
 jedem Befehl); Unbotmäßigkeit.
 impātient ungeduldig.
 impēriousness herrisches Gepräge.
 implācable unversöhnlich, uner-
 bittlich.
 implōre anflehen, flehen (um).
 imply in sich schließen, enthalten:
 — ied stillschweigend.
 impōrtance Wichtigkeit, Bedeutung.
 impōrtant wichtig, bedeutend.
 impōssible unmöglich.
 imprēssion Eindruck.
 improbāble unwahrscheinlich.
 improve (o = ū) verbessern, ver-
 vollkommen.
 impūnity Straflosigkeit: with —
 ungestraft.
 impulse Antrieb, Anstoß.
 ināctive (i = ī) unthätig.
 incāpable unfähig, nicht im stande.
 incapācity Untüchtigkeit.
 incēse entzünden, erbittern.
 inclinātion Neigung.
 inclinēd geneigt.
 inclūde einschließen.
 income Einkommen.
 increase s. 1. Vermehrung, Erhö-
 ung; 2. Ertrag.

- increāse v. 1. vermehren, erhöhen;
 2. wachsen, steigen, sich ver-
 größern.
 incūr sich zuziehen: to — debts
 Schulden machen.
 incūable unheilbar.
 indēcent unanständig, unschicklich.
 indēed in der That, allerdings.
 indepēdent unabhängig.
 India Hōuse Indisches Haus
 (Verwaltungsgebäude der Ost-
 indischen Gesellschaft in London).
 indicate andeuten.
 indignātion Entrüstung.
 indīgnity Unwürdigkeit.
 indirēct indirekt, mittelbar.
 individūal einzelne Person.
 indūce veranlassen.
 indūlgence Befriedigung, Genuß.
 ineffēctual wirkungslos.
 inēvitable unvermeidlich.
 inexhāustible unerschöpflich.
 inēxorable unerbittlich.
 inexperīenced unerfahren.
 infant jugendlich; — son un-
 mündiger Sohn.
 infantry Infanterie, Fußsoldaten.
 infērior (to) schwächer, geringer
 (als), nachstehend.
 inflexible unbeugsam.
 inflict (on) auflegen verhängen
 (über).
 influence Einfluß.
 infringe verletzen; Eingriffe thun
 (in).
 ingēnious geistreich, scharfblickend.
 ingēnuousness Aufrichtigkeit,
 Offenheit.
 inhābit bewohnen.
 inhābitant Einwohner.
 inherītaunce Erbschaft, Erbe.
 inhūman unmenschlich.
 injūrious schädlich.
 injūstice Ungerechtigkeit.
 inūmerable zahllos.
 inquīre (into) untersuchen.
 inquīry Untersuchung.
 insēnsible bewußtlos.
 insērt einreihen, einsetzen.
 insīdious hinterlistig, tückisch.
 insīst darauf bestehen.
 insolence Frechheit, Unverschäm-
 theit.
 inspīre begeistern, entflammen.
 installātion Einsetzung.
 instance Beispiel.
 instant 1. sofortig; 2. — ly so-
 gleich, sofort.
 instēad (of) anstatt.
 instigātion Anstiftung.
 instrūction Instruktion, Unter-
 weisung.
 insubordinātion Ungehorsam, Auf-
 lehnung gegen den Befehlshaber.
 insuffīcient ungenügend, unzu-
 länglich.
 insult s. Beschimpfung.
 insūlt v. beschimpfen.
 insuppōrtable unerträglich.
 insurrection Empörung, Aufstand.
 intēgrity Lauterkeit, Rechtchaffen-
 heit.
 intellēctual geistig.
 intēlligence Nachricht, Mitteilung,
 Kunde.
 intēlligent einsichtsvoll.
 intēntion Absicht.
 intercēssion Vermittelung, Da-
 zwischenetreten.
 intercourse Verkehr.
 interest Interesse.
 interfēre sich einmischen.
 interlōper unberechtigter Eindring-
 ling.
 intērnal inner, im Innern.
 intērpreter Dolmetscher.
 interrūpt unterbrechen.
 interval Zwischenraum; at —s
 zu Zeiten.
 intervēntion Vermittelung.
 intimate 1. intim, vertraut; 2. genau.
 intoxicātion Berauschtigkeit.
 intrēpid unerschrocken.
 intrepīdity Unereschrockenheit.
 intrīgue v. Intrigue; Ränke.
 intrīgue s. intriguiere.
 introdūce 1. einführen; 2. (to)
 bekannt machen (mit), vorstellen

intrüst anvertrauen, betrauen.
 invāde eindringen (in), angreifen.
 invāder Eindringling, Angreifer.
 invalided dienstunfähig, invalid
 geworden.
 invāsiō Ein-, Überfall, Befrieg-
 ung.
 invētiō Erfindung.
 invētive (i = ī) erfinderisch.
 invēst 1. bekleiden; 2. einschließen;
 3. anlegen (Geld).
 invīte einladen, angehen.
 invoice Faktura, Warenrechnung.
 Irish irisch.
 īron s. 1. Eisen; 2. —s Fesseln.
 īron adj. eisern.
 īrrecōverable unwiederbringlich.
 irrēparably für immer, unwieder-
 bringlich.
 irresistible unwiderstehlich.
 irrēsolute unentschlossen.
 irritate erregen, reizbar machen.
 īssue (ss = sh) s. Ausgang.
 īssue (ss = sh) v. ergehen lassen
 (Befehl), ausstellen.
 īsland (s stumm) Insel.

Jäckal Schafal.

jēalousy (of) Eifersucht, Neid (auf).
 jēst scherzen.
 jewel (ew = ū) Juwel.
 jōin sich vereinigen (mit) || to —
 one zu jem. stoßen; they were
 joined by es vereinigten sich
 mit ihnen.
 jōke scherzen.
 jōy Freude.
 Jōve Jupiter.
 jūdge s. Richter.
 jūdge v. urteilen.
 jūdgment 1. Urteil, Einsicht; 2.
 Urteilskraft.
 judīcial richterlich, gerichtlich.
 jūmp springen.
 jūnctiō Vereinigung.
 jūngle Dschungel (dichtes Busch-
 werf).
 jurisdictiō Gerichtsbarkeit.
 jūst adv. gerade.

jūst adj. 1. gerecht, richtig; 2. —
 ly mit Recht.
 jūstice Gerechtigkeit.
 jūstifiāble zu rechtfertigen.
 jūstify rechtfertigen.

Kēen scharf.

kēep halten || to — away (from)
 sich fernhalten (von).
 kēy Schlüssel.
 Khān Khan.
 kill töten.
 kīnd Art.
 kīnd(ly) freundlich.
 kīndness Güte.
 kīndred Verwandtschaft, Ver-
 wandte.
 kīngdom Königreich.
 knāvery (k st.) Schurkerei.
 knōwledge (k und w st.) 1. Kennt-
 nis, Wissen; 2. Bewußtsein.

Lābour (mühsame) Arbeit, An-
 strengung.

lād (junger) Bursch.
 lāding Ladung.
 lānd s. 1. Land; 2. Länderei || by
 — zu Lande.
 lānd v. landen.
 lāndholder Landbesitzer.
 lānding Landung.
 lāndowner Grundbesitzer.
 lāne Gasse, Weg.
 lānguage Sprache.
 lānguid schlaff, langsam.
 lānguish dahinsiechen.
 lānguor Mattigkeit, Flauheit,
 Schlassheit.
 lāpse Verlauf.
 lārgē groß, reichlich, zahlreich.
 lāst: to the — bis zum letzten
 Augenblick, bis aufs äußerste.
 lāst dauern.
 lāte spät, ehemalig, neuerlich: to
 be too — zu spät kommen.
 lātely kürzlich, (noch) vor kurzem,
 jüngst
 laugh (lāf) lachen.
 laughter (lāfter) Gelächter.

lâunch werfen, ins Wasser lassen.
 lâvish verschwenden.
 lâw Gesetz: to be bred to the —
 die Rechte studieren; Sachwalter
 sein.
 lâwyer Advokat, Rechtsgelehrter.
 lây legen || to — out auslegen
 (Geld); to — up zurücklegen,
 sparen; to — down niederlegen,
 aufstellen; to — by beiseite legen,
 erübrigen.
 lēad führen, leiten, dazu bringen.
 lēader Anführer.
 lēan mager, hager.
 lēarn lernen, erfahren.
 lēarning Gelehrsamkeit, Lernen.
 lēast: at — wenigstens.
 lēave 1. (ver)lassen; 2. überlassen ||
 to be left übrig (geblieben) sein.
 lēgacy Vermächtnis.
 lēgion Legion.
 legitimate gesetzlich, gesetzmäßig.
 lēisure (s = sh) Muße(zeit).
 lēnd leihen.
 lēngth Länge: at — schließlich.
 lēnient milde.
 lēnity Milde, Sanftmut.
 lētter 1. Buchstabe; 2. Brief.
 lēvity Leichtfertigkeit.
 liberal 1. freigebig; 2. reichlich.
 liberality Freisinn, Hochherzigkeit.
 liberty Freiheit: I am at — es
 steht mir frei.
 library Bibliothek.
 lie 1. lügen; 2. liegen.
 lieutenant (levtēnant) Statthalter:
 lieutenant-colonel Oberstleut-
 nant.
 life Leben: for — auf Lebenszeit.
 light (gh stumm) s. Licht: to come
 to — ans Licht kommen, be-
 kannt werden.
 light (gh stumm) adj. leicht.
 lightning (gh stumm) Blitz.
 like gleich wie.
 likely wahrscheinlich: to be —
 (Umschreib. von) wahrscheinlich;
 to seem — dazu angethan
 scheinen.

limit s. Schranke, Grenze.
 limit v. beschränken, begrenzen.
 line s. Linie: — of life Beruf, Stand.
 line v. sich entlang ziehen (an).
 lineament Zug.
 lip Lippe.
 list Liste, Verzeichnis.
 listen (t stumm) (to) hören (auf),
 anhören.
 literary litterarisch.
 little klein, gering, wenig.
 live (on) leben (von); to — to
 (mit Inf.) etwas erleben.
 load laden.
 loathsome widerwärtig, ekele-
 rend.
 lock verschließen.
 lodge einquartieren, unterbringen:
 to be lodged wohnen.
 lofty lustig, hoch, erhaben.
 logical logisch.
 lōin Lende.
 lōng sich sehnen: I — es gelüstet
 mich.
 look (oo = ù) sehen, schauen |
 to — (for) erwarten, entgegen
 sehen; to — (after) sorgen für,
 fördern; to — round (for) sich
 umsehen (nach).
 loom (oo = û) Webstuhl.
 lôrd Herr.
 loss Verlust.
 love Liebe.
 low 1. niedrig, gemein; 2. leise.
 lucky glücklich, vom Glück be-
 günstigt.
 lull einlullen, einwiegen.
 lustre Glanz.
 luxûrious schwelgerisch, luxuriös.
 luxury Luxus, Üppigkeit.
 lying newspaper Lügenzeitung
 Machine (i = ē) Maschine.
 mad verrückt, toll; (with) wahn-
 sinnig (vor).
 magnificence Pracht.
 magnificent prächtig, großartig.
 Mahōmmed.
 Mahōmmedan mohammedanisch.

Mahrättas Mahratten (indischer Stamm).

māin hauptsächlich, Haupt-

maintāin 1. behaupten, aufrecht halten; 2. aushalten: to — a contest einen Kampf bestehen.

māintenance Unterhalt(ung).

mājesty Majestät, Erhabenheit.

mājor Bordersatz (eines Schlusses).

majörity Majorität.

māke 1. machen; 2. (mit Accus. und Infin.) lassen || to — over über-, vermachen; to — out herausfinden; to — up one's mind sich entschließen.

maladministrātion schlechte Verwaltung, Mißwirtschaft.

mālcontent Unzufriedener.

malefactor Übelthäter, Verbrecher.

malēvolence Übelwollen.

malignant böshaft, schlimm.

malignity Böshaftigkeit.

mān bemannen, besetzen.

mānagement Handhabung, Bedienung.

mānful mannhaft.

māngo-tree Mangobaum.

mānifest offenbaren.

mankīnd Menschengeschlecht, Menschen.

mānly männlich.

mānner Weise: — s Sitten.

mānor Rittergut.

manufācture herstellen, künstlich schaffen.

mārble marmorn.

mārch marschieren, aufbrechen.

māritime (i = ī) See-

mārķ s. 1. Zeichen; 2. Beweis.

mārķ v. 1. bezeichnen; 2. kenntlich machen, zeigen.

mārķed ausgezeichnet.

mārriage Heirat

mārry heiraten.

mārshal Marshall.

mārť Markt, Handelsplatz.

mārvellous wunderbar.

māss Masse, Haufe.

māssacre Blutbad, Mezelei.

māster 1. Lehrer; 2. Herr, Gebieter.

māťch ebenbürtiger Gegner: to be a — (for) gewachsen sein.

matērials pl. Material.

mathematician Mathematiker.

māťter Sache.

Māuritius spr. mārishius.

māxim Grundsatz.

mēan adj. 1. gemein, niedrig; 2. in the — time mittlerweile.

mēan v. meinen, beabsichtigen.

mēans (sing. und pl.) 1. Mittel; 2. Geldmittel || by no — durch- aus nicht; by — of mittels.

mēasure Maßregel; in a great — größtenteils; in large — in hohem Maße; out of — über die Maßen; to take — s Maß- regeln treffen.

meditātion Nachdenken, Betrachtung.

mēdium Mittel: — of communication Vermittler.

Mēer Jäffier.

mēet 1. treffen; 2. sich versammeln, zusammentreten || to come to — entgegenkommen.

mēeting Versammlung.

mēlancholy s. Schwermut.

mēlancholy adj. schwermütig, traurig.

mēlt schmelzen || to — away dahinschmelzen, zerschmelzen.

mēmber Mitglied.

mēmorable denkwürdig.

mēmory Andenken.

mēnace (be)drohen.

mēntal geistig.

mēntion erwähnen, nennen.

mērcantile (i = ī) kaufmännisch, Handels-

mērchant Kaufmann.

mērcy 1. Erbarmen, Gnade, Barmherzigkeit: left at the — (of) der Gnade und Ungnade über- lassen; 2. Willfür, Gewalt.

mēre bloß, allein, lauter, einfach.

mērit Verdienst: to make a — —(of)sich etwas zu gute thun(auf).

meritôrious verdienstvoll.
 mēss-room öffentliches Speiseloſal
 (der Soldaten und Matroſen).
 methôdical methodiſch.
 mighty mächtig.
 mild mild.
 mile: engliſche Meile = 1610 Meter.
 military militäriſch.
 mind 1. Geiſt, Geiſteskraft; 2. Wille.
 mingle miſchen.
 miniſter 1. Miniſter; 2. Diener:
 — of death Henker.
 minor Mittelaß (eines Schluſſes).
 mint Münze.
 miraculous wunderbar.
 Mirzâpha.
 miscalculate ſich verrechnen.
 • miserable jämmerlich, erbärmlich.
 miſery Elend.
 miſgôvernment ſchlechte Regierung.
 misrepresentation falſche Dar-
 ſtellung, Mißdeutung.
 miſs miſſen, entbehren.
 miſſion Miſſion, Auftrag.
 miſtake Irrtum.
 miſtâken irrig, falſch.
 mitigate mildern, mäßigen.
 mix 1. (ſich) miſchen; 2. verſehren.
 mōaning Achzen, Stöhnen.
 mōat Feſtungsgraben.
 mōb Pöbel.
 mōck verhöhnen.
 mōde Art.
 mōderate mäßig, beſcheiden, ge-
 mäßigt.
 moderâtion Mäßigung.
 Mōgul Mongole.
 mōment Augenblick.
 mōnarchy Monarchie.
 mōney Geld.
 monôpoly Monopol.
 mōnth Monat.
 mōral ſittlich.
 morâlicity Sittlichkeit, Moral.
 moreôver überdieß.
 mōrrow Morgen.
 mortâlicity Sterblichkeit, Sterben.
 mōtion 1. Bewegung; 2. Antrag.

mōuld Humuſboden.
 mōunt hinaufſteigen, beſteigen.
 mōuntain Berg.
 mōurnful traurig, Trauer-.
 mōûth 1. Mund; 2. Mündung.
 move (o = û) 1. ſich bewegen;
 ſich in Marſch ſetzen; 2. den
 Antrag ſtellen.
 movement (o = û) Bewegung,
 Thätigkeit.
 Mûlk.
 multiply ſich vermehren.
 multitude Menge.
 Mûnro Gouverneur von Madraß.
 mûrderer Mörder.
 mûrmur murren.
 mûſik Muſik: with — playing
 mit klingendem Spiel.
 mûſket Muſkete.
 mûſket-ball Muſketenſugel.
 Mûſſulman Muſelman.
 mûtual gegenseitig.
 mûtter murmeln.
 myſtêrious geheim.

Nâbob Nabob (indiſcher Statt-
 halter).
 nâme Name.
 nâmely nämlich.
 nârrative (i = î) Erzählung.
 nârrrow ſchmal, eng.
 nâtional national.
 nâtive s. Eingeborner.
 nâtive adj. einheimiſch; heimat-
 lich: — country Heimatland;
 — town Geburtsſtadt.
 nâture Natur: by — von N. aus.
 nâatural natürlich, von Natur,
 naturgemäß.
 nâughty (gh ſtumm) unartig, un-
 gezogen, böſe.
 nâval See-.
 nâvy Seemacht, Flotte.
 nây nein; ja ſogar.
 Nâzir Jüng.
 nêar nahe, in der Nähe.
 nêarneckſſ Nähe.
 nêceſſary notwendig.
 necêſſity Notwendigkeit.

neglect vernachlässigen.
 negligent nachlässig.
 negotiātion Unterhandlung.
 neighbour (nā —) Nachbar.
 neighbourhood (nā) Nachbarschaft.
 neighbouring (nā —) benachbart,
 nahe.
 neither . . . nor weder . . . noch.
 never nur: — . . . but nur einmal.
 newly-levied kürzlich ausgehoben,
 angeworben.
 news (nūz) Nachricht.
 newspaper (nūz-) Zeitung.
 nickname Spitzname.
 nizam Nizam (Vizekönig von
 Deffan).
 nobility (hoher) Adel.
 noble edel, vornehm.
 noise Geräusch, Lärm, Getöse.
 nominal nominell, dem Namen nach.
 nominate ernennen (zu).
 nor auch nicht; und doch noch
 nicht.
 northward nordwärts.
 notice (i = ī) beachten.
 notion Begriff, Vorstellung, Einfall.
 notorius allgemein bekannt.
 notwithstanding ungeachtet, trotz.
 nought nichts: to set at — trocken,
 für nichts achten.
 nourish ernähren.
 nourishment Nahrung.
 novelty Neuheit.
 noxious schädlich, giftig.
 nuisance Übelstand, Schaden.
 number Zahl; (—s) Anzahl.
 numerous zahlreich.

Obey (ey = ā) gehorchen.
 object Gegenstand.
 obligātion Pflicht.
 obloquy Bormurf.
 obscure 1. dunkel; 2. unbekannt.
 observātion Beobachtung.
 observe beobachten, bemerken.
 observer Beobachter.
 obstacle Hindernis.
 obstruct verstopfen.
 obtain erlangen.

occasion 1. Gelegenheit; 2. Ver-
 anlassung; 3. Fall.
 occasional 1. gelegentlich; 2. — ly
 dann und wann.
 occupation Besetzung.
 occupy 1. besetzen; 2. beschäftigen.
 occur begegnen; einfallen.
 ocean Ozean.
 odds, pl. Übergewicht, Übermacht,
 Überlegenheit.
 odious verhaßt, schändlich.
 odium Gehässigkeit.
 off entfernt.
 offender Beleidiger; Missethäter.
 offensive (i = ī) angreifend, An-
 griffs-.
 offer 1. anbieten; 2. sich erbieten.
 offering 1. Angebot, Geschenk;
 2. Opfer.
 office (i = ī) Amt; Bureau.
 official amtlich.
 old alt
 Omichund spr. ömikund.
 once (wūns) einmal, einst; at —
 zugleich, auf einmal; for —
 (für) diesmal.
 one (wūn): — by — einer nach
 dem andern.
 only nur, erst, allein.
 onset Anlauf, Ansturm.
 open v. (er)öffnen.
 open adj. offen.
 opening Ausgang, Öffnung.
 operation Operation, Unternehm-
 ung.
 opinion Meinung.
 opium Opium.
 opponent Gegner.
 opportunity Gelegenheit.
 oppose 1. gegenüberstellen, ent-
 gegenstellen; 2. sich widersetzen,
 entgegentreten || to be opposed
 (by) Widerspruch finden; Gegner
 sein.
 opposite ((i = ī) entgegengesetzt.
 opposition 1. Widerstand; 2. Op-
 position, Gegenpartei.
 oppress bedrücken, unterdrücken.
 oppression Bedrückung, Erpressung.

oppressive (i = ĭ) 1. (be)drückend;
 oppressor Bedrucker. [2. streng.
 opulence (großer) Reichtum.
 opulent reich, üppig.
 orator Redner.
 order 1. Ordnung; 2. Rang, Art;
 3. Befehl.
 order 1. befehlen; 2. (mit Accus.
 und Infinitiv.) lassen.
 ordinary gewöhnlich; ordentlich.
 ordnance Artillerie: piece of —
 Geschütz.
 origin Ursprung.
 original ursprünglich.
 oscillate schwanke.
 ostentation Prahlerei, Prunken,
 Gepränge.
 ostentatious prahlerisch, prunkhaft,
 prunkliebend.
 ôt adv. hinaus; im Gegensatz
 zu home: on his voyage — auf
 j. Fahrt dahin.
 outdo (o = ū) übertreffen.
 ôtnumbered an Zahl übertroffen,
 einer Überzahl gegenüber.
 ôtward äußer(lich).
 over vorüber, vorbei.
 overawe in Furcht halten.
 overbearing herrisch.
 overflowing s. Überfluß.
 overflowing überfließend, überreich.
 overgrown überwachsen, bedeckt.
 overpower überwältigen.
 overthrow umwerfen, stürzen.
 overture 1. Eröffnung; 2. Aner-
 bieten.
 overwhelm überwältigen.
 owe schulden, verdanken.
 own gestehen.
 own adj. eigen: my — mein lieb...

Pacific friedfertig: — disposition
 Neigung zum Frieden.
 package Ballen.
 pageant Prunk, Triumphzug.
 painful peinlich, schmerzhaft.
 palace Palaß.
 palanquin Tragstuhl.
 pale blaß.

pang Qual, Pein.
 panic Panik, panischer Schrecken.
 parch rösten: to — up ausdörren.
 pardon Verzeihung.
 parents pl. Eltern.
 parliament Parlament.
 parliamentary parlamentarisch.
 parole Ehrenwort.
 parsimonious sparsam.
 part s. 1. Teil: 2. —s Begabung,
 Fähigkeiten || to take — (in)
 teilnehmen, Anteil nehmen.
 part v. trennen: to — (from)
 fahren lassen, hingeben.
 partake (of) Anteil haben (an).
 particular(ly) besonder(s) || in —
 insbesondere
 partly zum Teil
 party Partei
 pass s. Paß.
 pass v. 1. gehen, fahren; 2. durch-
 gehen; 3. überschreiten; 4. be-
 stehen; 5. ver-, zubringen; 6.
 geschehen.
 passage 1. Durchfahrt; 2. Weg.
 passion Leidenschaft: bad — böse
 Leidenschaft, Haß, Wut.
 patch Fleck: — of cultivation
 Flecken bebautes Land.
 path Pfad, Weg.
 pathos Pathos, Würde.
 patient geduldig.
 pay s. Sold, Besoldung.
 pay v. 1. zahlen; 2. zollen, erweisen.
 payable zahlbar.
 payment Zahlung.
 peace Friede.
 peaceful friedlich, ruhig.
 peculiar(ly) besonders.
 peculiarity Eigentümlichkeit.
 pecuniary pecuniär, Geld-.
 pedlar Hausierer, Krämer.
 peerage Pairswürde: to support
 —s das Leben eines Pairs
 führen.
 peninsula Halbinsel.
 pension Jahresrente.
 pensive (i = ĭ) 1. nachdenklich,
 2. schwermütig, sinnig.

pēnury Dürftigkeit, Armut.
 pēople s. Leute.
 pēople v. bevölkern.
 percēive bemerken, begreifen.
 pēremptory bestimmt, entschieden.
 pērfect vollkommen.
 perfidious treulos, falsch.
 pērfidy Treulosigkeit.
 perfōrm verrichten, ausführen,
 vornehmen, vollziehen.
 perhāps vielleicht.
 pērilous gefährvoll.
 pēriod Periode, Zeitabschnitt).
 pērish untergehen, umkommen.
 permissiō Erlaubniß.
 permit 1. erlauben; 2. (mit Accus.
 und Inf.) lassen || to be — tted
 dürfen.
 pērsecute verfolgen.
 perseverānce Beharrlichkeit, Aus-
 dauer.
 persist aus-, beharren.
 pērsōnal persönlich.
 personificātiō Personifikation,
 Verkörperung.
 persōnify personifizieren.
 persuāde 1. überreden; 2. über-
 zeugen.
 pertināciōus eigensinnig, hart-
 näckig.
 perūse durchlesen.
 pervāde durchdringen.
 Pēter Peter: St. —'s die St.
 Peterskirche.
 petitiō 1. Bittgesuch; 2. Beruf-
 ung an das Unterhaus; 3. Protest.
 pētty klein, geringfügig.
 ph sical physisch, körperlich.
 pick up auflesen, sammeln.
 piēce Stück: — of artillery Ge-
 schütz.
 piety Frömmigkeit.
 pīke Pike, Lanze.
 pīle Haufen: funeral — Scheiter-
 haufen.
 pīle (up) an-, aufhäufen, auf-
 schichten.
 pīlferer Plünderer.
 pīlgrimage Wallfahrt.

pīllage ausplündern.
 pīrate Pirate.
 pīne sich sehnen.
 pīstol Pistole.
 pīt Grube.
 pītance Bißchen: — of water
 Trunk Wassers.
 pīty Mitleid.
 plāce s. 1. Platz; 2. Stellung || to
 take — stattfinden, eintreten.
 plāce v. setzen, stellen, bringen (in
 eine Lage).
 plāin s. Ebene.
 plāin adj einfach.
 plān Plan.
 plānt pflanzen.
 plāte Platte.
 plāy v. spielen.
 plāy s. Schauspiel.
 plēa Entschuldigung, Ausflucht.
 plēase gefallen: to be pleased
 sich darin gefallen, belieben,
 froh sein
 plēasing angenehm, erfreulich.
 plēasure 1. Vergnügen; 2. Ge-
 fallen.
 plēdge s. 1. Pfand; 2. (verpfändet-
 es) Wort.
 plēdge v. verpfänden.
 plōt Komplot.
 plūnder s. Plünderung, Raub.
 plūnder v. plündern.
 pōcket-money Taschengeld.
 pōet Dichter.
 pōint 1. Punkt; 2. Grad. || at
 the — of the sword mit der
 Spitze des Degens, mit gezo-
 genen Schwertern; to be on the
 — im Begriff sein.
 police (i = ē) Polizei.
 pōlicy Politik, Staatsklugheit.
 political politisch.
 politician Politiker.
 pōlitics Politik.
 poltroon (oo = û) Memme, Sa-
 senfuß.
 pōmp Pomp, Glanz.
 pōmpous pomphaft.
 poor (oo = û) arm.

pōpular allgemein: —ly im Volks-
 munde.
 populātion Bevölkerung.
 pōpulous volkreich.
 pōrt Hafen.
 pōrtico Säulenhalle.
 pōrtion 1. Teil; 2. Anteil.
 Pōrtugueseportugiesisch(e Sprache).
 possess besitzen; to be — ed by
 im Besitz sein (von).
 possēssion Besitz.
 pōssible möglich.
 pōst 1. Posten; 2. Stelle, Stel-
 lung.
 postērity Nachwelt.
 pōtentate Potentat, Machthaber.
 pōur fließen, sich ergießen || to —
 out ausschütten.
 pōund Pfund.
 pōverty Armut.
 power 1. Macht, Gewalt, Gefühl
 der Macht; 2. Kraft; 3. —s Voll-
 macht, Machtbefugnisse.
 powerful mächtig, kräftig.
 prāctice (i = ī) s. 1. Praxis;
 2. Brauch, Gewohnheit.
 prāctise (i = ī) v. ausüben, ver-
 üben, anwenden: —ed geübt.
 prāise Preis, Lob.
 prāy beten.
 precēde vorher-, vorangehen.
 precēdence Vorrang: to take —
 den Vorrang haben.
 prēcinct Bezirk: —s Grenzen,
 Bereich.
 prēcious kostbar: — stone Edel-
 stein.
 prēdatory räuberisch: — army
 Räuberbande.
 predecēssor Vorgänger.
 prējūdice (i = ī) Vorurteil.
 preparātion Vorbereitung.
 prepōnderate überwiegen, das
 Übergewicht haben.
 prepōsterous verkehrt, widersinnig.
 prēsence Gegenwart: — of mind
 Geistesgegenwart; he ordered
 Watts out of his — er verbot
 W., vor ihm zu erscheinen.

prēsēt adj. gegenwärtig.
 prēsēt s. Geschenk.
 prēsēt s. Gegenwart. || at — ge-
 genwärtig, jetzt.
 prēsēt v. darbieten, zeigen.
 prēsērvē bewahren, erhalten.
 prēsērver Retter.
 prēsidency Präsidentschaft.
 prēss pressen, drängen.
 prēssure Druck.
 prētēnd 1. vorgeben; 2. (mit Inf.)
 sich stellen, als ob.
 prētēnder (to) Prätendent, Be-
 werber (um).
 prētext Vorwand.
 prevāil die Oberhand gewinnen,
 (vor) herrschen.
 prevēnt (from) verhindern (zu ...)
 prēvious früher: — question
 Vorfrage (vor der Hauptabstim-
 mung im Parlament).
 prey (ey = ā) Beute, Raub.
 prīce Preis.
 prīde Stolz.
 princely fürstlich.
 prīncipal vornehmst, angesehenst,
 Haupt-
 principle Grundsatz.
 prīnt drucken.
 prīson Gefängnis.
 prīsoner Gefangener.
 prīvate Privat-, persönlich, heimlich.
 prīze Preis: — of war Kriegs-
 beute.
 prīze-money Preisgeld(er).
 prōbable wahrscheinlich.
 procēed 1. fortschreiten; 2. (from)
 (her)kommen (von); 3. (to mit
 Inf.): dazu schreiten (etwas zu
 thun), sich befassen (mit).
 procēeding Verfahren, Vorgehen.
 procēeds pl. Ertrag.
 procēssion feierlicher Zug.
 procōnsul Prokonsul.
 procūre (sich) verschaffen, be-
 wirken.
 prōduce s. Erzeugnisse.
 producé v. vorzeigen, hervorbringen,
 herbeischaffen.

profess bekennen, erklären.
 profession Gewerbe, Fach, Beruf.
 professional berufsmäßig: —
 business Berufsgeschäfte.
 profit v. Nutzen ziehen.
 profit s. Nutzen.
 profitable nützlich, von Nutzen.
 profôund tief (gehend).
 profuse verschwenderisch.
 profusion Verschwendung.
 progress Fortschritt(e).
 prohibit (from) hindern (an), ver-
 bieten.
 prolong verlängern.
 prominent hervorragend.
 promiscuous(ly) vermischt, bunt
 durcheinander.
 promise s. Versprechen.
 promise v. versprechen.
 promontory Vorgebirge.
 pronôunce 1. aussprechen; 2. be-
 zeichnen (als), erklären (für);
 3. (against) sich aussprechen
 (gegen).
 proof (oo = û) Beweis.
 proper eigen; geeignet: it is —
 es ist an der Zeit; — ly so
 called im eigentlichen Sinne
 des Wortes.
 prophesy prophezeien, vorher sagen.
 prophet Prophet.
 propitious günstig.
 propôrtion 1. Verhältnis; 2. Maß-
 stab.
 propôsal Vorschlag.
 propôse 1. vorschlagen; 2. vor-
 sehen.
 proposition Vorschlag.
 proprietor Eigentümer, Besitzer,
 Inhaber, Grundbesitzer.
 prospect Aussicht.
 prosperity Glück; gutes Gelingen.
 prosperous glücklich, blühend.
 protect (be)schützen.
 protection Schutz.
 protract in die Länge ziehen, ver-
 zögern.
 prôud stolz.
 prove (o = û) beweisen.

proverb Sprichwort.
 provide 1. vorsehen; 2. ausbe-
 dingen; 3. versehen.
 provision 1. Vorseorge; 2. —s Le-
 bensmittel.
 prudence Klugheit, Umsicht.
 prudent klug, vorsichtig.
 public 1. Publikum; 2. öffent-
 lich, Staats-; — man Parla-
 mentsmitglied, Staatsmann, —
 mind öffentliche Meinung; —
 spirit Gemeingeist.
 pull ziehen; || to — down stürzen.
 punish (be)strafen.
 punishment Strafe.
 puppet Puppe.
 purchase s. Ankauf, Kauf.
 purchase v. er-, (ein)kaufen.
 pure 1. rein; 2. —ly lediglich, nur.
 purity Reinheit, Redlichkeit.
 purple Purpur.
 purpose Zweck: for the — (of)
 zum Zweck; um zu . . .
 pursue verfolgen.
 pursue 1. Verfolgung; 2. Be-
 strebung; 3. Beschäftigung.
 push stoßen, treiben || to — on
 1. vorwärts schieben, vorwärts
 drängen; 2. vorwärts dringen.
 put stellen || to — down nieder-
 unterdrücken; to — to death
 töten; to — a question e. Frage
 stellen.

Qualified befähigt, geeignet.

quâlicity Eigenschaft.

quântity Menge.

quârrel Streit.

quârter 1. Viertel; 2. Gegend;
 3. Seite; 4. —s Quartier, Lager:
 to come over to Clive's —s
 zu C. übergehen; to take up
 one's —s sein Quartier auf-
 schlagen.

quell dämpfen, unterdrücken.

quench löschen, stillen.

quëstion s. Frage: to call in —
 zur Rede stellen, zur Verant-
 wortung ziehen.

quēstion v. befragen; in Frage ziehen, bezweifeln.
quīck schnell, rasch.
quīet beruhigen.
quīt 1. verlassen; 2. aufgeben, quittieren (den Dienst).
quīte ganz.
quīt-rent Erbzins, Pachtgeld.

Rabble Gefindel, Pöbelhaufen.
rāce Rasse, Stamm.
rāft Floß.
rāge wüten, tosen.
rāin Regen: —s Regenzeit.
rāise 1. erheben, erhöhen; (in die Höhe) bringen; 2. ausheben (Truppen) || to — up aufwiegen; to — the siege die Belagerung aufheben.
rājah (indischer) Fürst.
rālly wieder sammeln.
ramificātion Verzweigung.
rāmpart Wall.
rāncour (alter) Haß.
rānge streifen.
rānk Rang.
rānsom s. Lösegeld.
rānsom v. auslösen, loskaufen.
rapācious räuberisch.
rapācity Raubgier.
rāpid schnell.
rapīdity Schnelligkeit.
rāre selten.
rāse schleifen: to — to the ground dem Erdboden gleich machen.
rāther eher, lieber.
rātify bestätigen.
rāve rasen.
rāvenous raubgierig.
rēach erreichen.
rēader Leser.
rēading Lesen, Lektüre.
rēadiness 1. Bereitschaft; 2. Fertigkeit, Hurtigkeit.
rēady 1. bereit(willig); 2. schnell, leicht; 3. — money bares Geld.
rēal wirklich; echt, gültig.

rēalise verwirklichen, zu stande bringen.
rēality Wirklichkeit: to possess the — (of) tatsächlich besitzen.
rēalm Reich.
rēar s. Nachtrab: — rank hintere Reihe.
rēar v. errichten, erbauen.
rēason 1. Vernunft; 2. Grund; 3. Recht.
reassēble (sich) wieder (ver)sammeln.
recēipt (p stumm) Empfang.
recēive empfangen, entgegen-, auf-, annehmen.
rēcent kürzlich, neu, eben stattgefunden.
recēption Empfang.
rēckon berechnen.
rēcognise anerkennen.
recollēct sich erinnern.
recommēdātion Empfehlung: letter of — Empfehlungsschreiben.
reconciliātion Aussöhnung.
recōunt 1. (wieder) erzählen; 2. noch einmal aufzählen.
recōver 1. wiederherstellen; 2. wieder gewinnen; 3. sich erholen.
recrūt Rekrut.
rēd rot.
redēem 1. loskaufen; 2. auslösen, einlösen; 3. befreien.
redūce 1. zurückbringen; 2. vermindern, aufreiben; 3. (to) bringen (in Not etc.).
redūction Unterwerfung.
rēflēct überlegen.
rēfōrm s. Reform, Verbesserung: to make a — eine Verbesserung vornehmen.
rēfōrm reformieren, umgestalten.
reformātion Umgestaltung.
rēfōrmer Reformator.
rēfuge Zuflucht.
rēfusal Weigerung, Ablehnung.
rēfūse 1. sich weigern; 2. ablehnen.
rēgal königlich.
regārd s. 1. Rücksicht; 2. Achtung.
regārd v. ansehen, betrachten.

rēgion Gegend, Landstrich.
 regrēt Bedauern.
 rēgular(ly) regelrecht, regulär.
 rēgulate 1. regulieren; 2. ein-
 richten, bestimmen.
 reign (rān) Regierung(zeit).
 reinfōrce verstärken.
 reinfōrcement Verstärkung.
 rejēct zurückweisen.
 rejōice sich freuen.
 relāte erzählen, berichten || relat-
 ing to bezüglich, hinsichtlich.
 relātion 1. Verwandter; 2. Be-
 ziehung.
 relēase Befreiung.
 reliance Vertrauen.
 reliēve 1. zu Hilfe kommen; 2.
 entsetzen (eine Festung).
 religiōn Religion.
 rely (on) sich verlassen (auf).
 remāin 1. (übrig) bleiben; 2. übrig,
 vorhanden sein, verbleiben.
 remāinder Rest.
 remāins pl. Überreste.
 remārk Bemerkung.
 remārkable bemerkenswert.
 rēmedy Heilmittel: to apply —
 (to) Abhilfe schaffen.
 remēmbēr sich erinnern.
 remīt zurückschicken, übersenden,
 remittieren.
 remittance Geldsendung.
 rēmnant Überbleibsel, Rest.
 remōnstrance Vorhalt.
 remōrse Gewissensbisse.
 remove (o = ū) wegschaffen, be-
 seitigen, zerstreuen.
 rēnder 1. wiedergeben; 2. erwei-
 sen; 3. (mit Adj.) machen.
 renewāl (ew = ū) Erneuerung.
 renōwn Ruhm, Ruf.
 rēnt Rente, Pacht, Zins.
 renūmerate besolden.
 renumerātion Besoldung.
 repāir 1. wieder gutmachen; 2. (to)
 sich begeben (nach).
 repēated(ly) zu wiederholten
 Malen.
 repēntance Reue.

replēnish (an)füllen.
 reply Erwiderung, Antwort.
 repōrt 1. Bericht; 2. Gerücht.
 repōrtēr Berichterstatler.
 repōse Ruhe.
 represent 1. vorstellen; 2. vor-
 halten; 3. (as) hinstellen (als).
 reprōach s. Vorwurf, Tadel.
 reprōach v. Vorwürfe machen.
 rēprobate verworfener Mensch,
 Taugenichts.
 reputātion Ruf.
 repūted in dem Rufe stehend,
 geltend (als).
 requīre 1. verlangen; 2. erfordern,
 bedürfen.
 rēscue befreien.
 resēmbles ähneln, gleichen.
 resēntment Groll, Rachbegierde.
 resērvē aufbewahren.
 resīde sich aufhalten.
 rēsidence Residenz, Aufenthalt.
 rēsident Resident (bevollmächtigter
 Geschäftsträger).
 rēsident adj wohnend.
 resīgn (g stumm) 1. verzichten;
 2. niederlegen, ab danken.
 resignātion Abdankung.
 resīst widerstehen.
 resīstance Widerstand.
 rēsolute entschlossen.
 resolūtion 1. Beschluß; 2. Ent-
 schlossenheit.
 resōlve beschließen, entscheiden.
 resōrt (to) seine Zuflucht nehmen,
 schreiten (zu).
 resōurce Hilfsquelle, Mittel.
 respēct s. Achtung: with — to
 hinsichtlich, auf . . . hin.
 respēct v. (hoch)achten, beachten.
 respēctable achtungswert, würdig.
 respēcting hinsichtlich.
 responsibīlity Verantwortlichkeit.
 respōnsible verantwortlich.
 rēst s. 1. Ruhe; 2. Rest, die übrigen.
 rēst v. 1. bleiben; 2. ruhen.
 rēstless ruhelos.
 restorātion 1. Wiederherstellung;
 2. Zurückgabe.

restôre 1. wiederherstellen; 2. wieder einsetzen; 3. (to) zurückgeben: to be restored (to) wieder erlangen.
 resült Ergebnis, Ausgang.
 resūme wieder aufnehmen.
 retāin (bei)behalten.
 rētinue Gefolge.
 retīre sich zurückziehen, fortgehen: to — to rest sich zur Ruhe begeben.
 retrāct widerrufen.
 retrēat sich zurückziehen.
 retrēnchment Beschränkung.
 retribūtion Vergeltung.
 retūr̄n s. Rückkehr || in — dafür (als Gegenleistung).
 retūr̄n v. 1. zurückkehren; 2. (in's Parlament) wählen, schicken; 3. to — an answer eine Antwort geben.
 rêvel schmelzen.
 revēnge s. Rache.
 revēnge v. rächen.
 rêvenue 1. Einkommen; 2. — s Einkünfte.
 revēre (ver)ehren.
 revīve wieder aufleben, wieder zu sich kommen.
 revolūtion Aufstand, Umwälzung.
 revolve erwägen, ausfinden.
 rewārd Belohnung.
 rīce Reis.
 rīch reich.
 rīches pl. Reichtum, Reichtümer.
 rīd befreit: to get — of loswerden.
 rīght (gh stumm) Recht.
 rīgid starr, streng.
 rīngleader Rädel'sführer.
 rīotous voll Aufruhr, tumultartig.
 rīpe reif.
 rīse s. Erstehen, Erhebung.
 rīse v. 1. aufstehen, sich erheben; 2. aufgehen (Sonne); 3. sich vertagen, die Sitzungen schließen || to — to the top of the service zu den höchsten Stellen des Dienstes emporsteigen.

rīsk riskieren, auf's Spiel setzen.
 rīval s. Nebenbuhler.
 rival adj. nebenbuhlerisch.
 rīval v. wetteifern (mit).
 rīver Fluß.
 rōad Landstraße, Weg.
 rōbber Räuber.
 rōll s. Rolle, Liste.
 rōll v. rollen, wälzen.
 root (oo = ù) (ein)wurzeln.
 rôuse aufrütteln || to — one's self sich aufraffen.
 rôūt s. wilde Flucht: to put to a (total) — (gänzlich) in die Flucht schlagen.
 rôūt v. in die Flucht jagen (schlagen).
 rōw Reihe.
 rôyal königlich.
 rūby Rubin.
 rūin s. Untergang, Vernichtung.
 rūin v. zerrütten, zerstören.
 rūinous verfallen.
 rûle s. 1. Regel; 2. Herrschaft.
 rûle v. (be)herrschen, regieren.
 rûler Herrscher.
 rûmour das Gerücht verbreiten.
 rūn rennen, laufen.
 rupēe Rupie (als Silbermünze = 2 Mark).
 rūsh 1. stürzen, rennen; 2. sich ergießen.

Säck (mit Sturm nehmen und) plündern.
 sâcred geheiligt, heilig: Sacred Way heilige Straße (via sacra in Rom).
 sâddle Sattel: — horse Sattel-, Reitpferd.
 sâfe(ly) sicher.
 sagâcious scharfsinnig, scharfsichtig.
 sagâcity Scharfsinn.
 sâil absegeln, sich einschiffen.
 sâke Ursache, Grund: for the — of um . . . willen.
 sâlary Gehalt.
 sâle Verkauf: to set up to — feilbieten, ausbieten.
 sâlt Salz.

sālutory heilham.
 salûte s. 1. Gruß; 2. Salutschuß.
 salûte v. begrüßen.
 sānction gutheißen.
 satiety Übersättigung: weariness
 of — zu großer Überdruß.
 sātirist Satyrifer.
 sātisfy 1. zufriedenstellen, bef-
 digen; 2. überzeugen.
 sāvage wild.
 sāvageness Wildheit.
 sāve retten.
 sāy sagen: it is said man sagt
 (soll); that is to — das heißt.
 scāle 1. Wagschale; 2. Maßstab.
 scālp Schädel(haut).
 scāndal Skandal, Ärgernis.
 scānty 1. kärglich, knapp; 2. klein.
 scārcely kaum.
 scāre away verscheuchen.
 scātter zerstreuen.
 scēne 1. Schauplatz; 2. Gegend:
 change of — Ortsveränderung.
 schēme Plan.
 school (û) Schule.
 schoolmaster (û) Schulmeister.
 scōrn Verachtung.
 scrāpe schaben || to — together
 zusammentharren.
 scrūple Gewissensbisse, Skrupel.
 sēa See, Meer.
 sēa-coast Seefüste.
 sēarcher Erforscher.
 sēason 1. Jahreszeit; 2. Zeit.
 sēat s. Sitz.
 sēat v. setzen: sēated sitzend.
 sēcond unterstützen.
 sēcrecy Verschwiegenheit.
 sēcret geheim, heimlich.
 secūre adj. sicher.
 secūre v. sichern, sicher unter-
 bringen.
 secūrity 1. Sicherheit; 2. Gefühl
 der Sicherheit.
 sēdentary sitzend, sitzender Art.
 sēek suchen.
 sēem scheinen.
 sēize 1. ergreifen; 2. in Beschlag
 nehmen.

sēldom selten.
 selēct auswählen.
 sēlf s. Selbst.
 sēlf-commānd Selbstbeherrschung.
 sēlf-indūlgence zügelloses Fröhen
 von Leidenschaften und Lastern.
 sēll verkaufen.
 sēnd 1. senden; 2. (for) holen
 lassen, kommen lassen || to —
 forth aussenden.
 sēnding Absendung.
 sēnse 1. Sinn; 2. Verstand:
 good — gesunder Menschenver-
 stand; strong — starkes Selbst-
 gefühl.
 sēntiment 1. Gefühl; 2. Gesinnung.
 sēntinel Wachtposten.
 sēparate trennen.
 separātion Trennung.
 sēpoy Sepoy.
 sēries Reihe.
 sērious ernstlich, schwer.
 sērvant 1. Diener, Bediensteter;
 2. Beamter.
 sērvicē 1. Dienst, Verwaltung;
 2. Beamte.
 sērve (be)dienen.
 servility sklavische (kriechende) Un-
 termwürfigkeit.
 sēssion Sitzung.
 sēt 1. setzen; 2. besetzen; || to —
 forth vorführen; to — in
 sich einstellen; the rains set in
 die Regenzeit beginnt; to —
 up auf den Thron erheben,
 gründen, herausgeben, einrich-
 ten; to — an example ein
 Beispiel geben; to — one's
 self (to) sich machen (an); et-
 was beginnen; to be — (against)
 sich auflehnen (gegen).
 sēt s. Reihe.
 sēttle 1. (sich) ansiedeln, sich lagern,
 sich niederlassen; 2. to — on
 one jem. (ein Gehalt) aussetzen.
 sēttlement 1. Niederlassung; 2.
 Vergleich.
 sevēre streng.
 sevērity Strenge.

shāde Schatten.
 shāke erschüttern, zum Wanken bringen || to — off abschütteln.
 shāme beschämen: to — one into courage jem. beschämen, bis er Mut gewinnt.
 shāre Anteil, Teil.
 shārp scharf, heiß (Kampf).
 shēd Schuppen.
 shēep-stealer Schafdieb.
 shiēld Schild.
 shīp s. Schiff.
 shīp v. verladen, einschiffen; || to — off verschiffen, fortsenden (zu Schiff), unter Segel gehen lassen.
 shōck 1. Stoß, Anprall; 2. Erschütterung, Schicksalsschlag.
 shoe (o = ū) beschlagen.
 shōpkeeper Krämer.
 shōre Gestade.
 shōrt kurz.
 shōt Schuß(weite).
 shōūt jauchzen: to — with laughter in schallendes Gelächter ausbrechen.
 shōw s. Schaustellung: to make some — of opposition einigen Widerstand zeigen.
 shōw v. zeigen, aufweisen.
 shōwer Schauer, Regen.
 shrīne 1. Heiligschrein; 2. Kapelle, Wallfahrtsort.
 shrink 1. zusammenschrumpfen; 2. (from) zurückschrecken (von, vor).
 shūt zumachen, schließen.
 shy scheu.
 side 1. Seite; 2. Partei: to take different —s verschieden Partei nehmen.
 siēge Belagerung: to lay — (to) belagern.
 sift 1. sichten; 2. untersuchen.
 sign (g stumm) s. Zeichen.
 sign (g stumm) v. unterzeichnen, unterschreiben.
 signal adj. 1. ausgezeichnet; 2. —ly vollständig.

signal s. Signal.
 signify bezeichnen.
 silence Stille.
 silent schweigend, still.
 silk Seide.
 silver Silber.
 similar ähnlich, gleich.
 simple einfach.
 simplicity Einfachheit.
 since 1. da ja; 2. später.
 sincere aufrichtig.
 sincerity Aufrichtigkeit, Offenheit.
 sing singen.
 single 1. einzeln; 2. einzig.
 singular 1. einzig dastehend; 2. sonderbar, merkwürdig; 3. —ly besonders.
 sink (ver)sinken.
 sit sitzen || to — down (before) belagern.
 site Baustelle, Platz.
 situated gelegen.
 situation 1. Lage; 2. Stellung, Stelle.
 size Größe: of the longest — vom schwersten Kaliber.
 skilful geschickt.
 skill Geschicklichkeit, Kunst.
 skȳ Himmel.
 slavery Sklaverei.
 slavish slavisch.
 slay erschlagen.
 sleep schlafen || to — off aus-schlafen.
 slender schwach, gering.
 slight (gh stumm) verachten.
 slow langsam.
 small klein, gering.
 smallness Kleinheit, Geringsfügigkeit.
 smile 1. Lächeln; 2. freundlicher Blick.
 snap 1. schnappen; 2. abdrücken (Pistole).
 snatch hastig zugreifen: to — the moment den Augenblick wahrnehmen.
 sneer (at) spötteln (über).
 snow Schnee.

sociēty Gesellschaft.
 sōft weich, mild, sanft.
 sōil (Acker-)Boden.
 sōlace Trost.
 sōldier Soldat.
 sōldiery Soldaten.
 solīcit nachsuchen, bitten (um).
 sōlid 1. fest; 2. echt, gut.
 sōlstice (i = ī) Sonnenwende:
 summer — Tag der Sommer-
 Sonnenwende.
 sōmetimes manchmal, bisweilen.
 sōn-in-lāw Schwiegersohn.
 soon (oo = ū) bald: no — er...
 than... nicht so bald..., als.
 soothe (oo = ū) schmeicheln, be-
 sänftigen.
 sōrt Art.
 sōrrow Kummer, Leiden.
 sōund s. Lärm.
 sōundness Gesundheit: — of mind
 gesunder Menschenverstand.
 sōurce Quelle.
 sōūth Süden.
 sōūthern südlich.
 sōvereign Herrscher.
 sōvereignty Oberherrschaft, un-
 umschränkte Herrschaft.
 spāce 1. Raum; 2. Zeitraum.
 spācious geräumig.
 spāre 1. sparen; 2. (ver)schonen.
 spēcial speziell, besonders.
 spēcie (spr. spēshē) bare Münze.
 spēcimen Probe, Muster, Exemplar.
 spēctacle Schauspiel, Anblick.
 spectātor Zuschauer.
 spēech Rede.
 spēed Eile.
 spēedy eilig, schnell, rasch.
 spēnd ausgeben.
 spīce Gewürz, Spezerei.
 spīrit 1. Seele, Geist; 2. Mut;
 3. —s Lebensmut, Gemüt: in
 high —s in gehobener Stim-
 mung, guten Mutes.
 spīte Groll: in — of trotz.
 splēdid glänzend.
 splēndour Glanz, Pracht.

spōil 1. Beute; 2. —s Kriegs-
 beute, Spolien.
 spōrt 1. Spiel; 2. Spielball.
 spōt Fleck, Ort, Stelle.
 spōūt (Dach-)Kinne.
 sprēad 1. aus-, verbreiten; 2. sich
 verbreiten.
 sprīng (ent)springen, sich erheben.
 || to — up entstehen, empor-
 schießen.
 spūr Sporn: to chop his —s off
 ihm die Rittersporen abschlagen
 = ihn aus dem Ritterorden
 ausstoßen.
 squāder verschwenden.
 squādrōn Geschwader.
 squāre viereckig: — mile Quadrat-
 meile.
 squēeze herauspressen.
 stāge Stufe, Stadium.
 stāgger taumeln, wanken.
 stāin Flecken, Makel.
 stāke Pfahl: at — auf dem Spiel.
 stānch stark, standhaft.
 stānd stehen: to — by one jem.
 beistehen.
 stāndard Fahne.
 stārt los-, auslaufen, anfangen.
 stāte 1. Staat; 2. Zustand, Lage.
 stāte v. angeben, darthun.
 stātely stattlich.
 stātesman Staatsmann.
 stātue Standbild.
 stāy Aufenthalt.
 stēady 1. standhaft, treu; 2. sicher.
 stēeple Kirchturm.
 stēp Schritt.
 stērling Sterling: pound — =
 20 M.
 stērnr starr, finster, streng.
 stērnrness Ernst, Strenge, Härte.
 stīck Stöck.
 stīll noch (immer).
 stīmulate anstacheln, anreizen,
 aufregen.
 stīnted verkürzt, knapp bemessen.
 stīpulate ausbedingen, festsetzen.
 stīpulātion Klausel, (Vertrags-)
 Punkt.

stöck 1. Vorrat; 2. Staatspapiere, Aktien || to take — das Lagerbuch führen, Inventur machen.
 stōne steinern.
 stoop (oo = ū) sich hergeben, sich herbeilassen.
 stōp 1. stehen bleiben; 2. hemmen.
 stōre s. Vorrat.
 stōre v. anhäufen.
 stōrm s. Sturm, Wetter.
 stōrm v. stürmen.
 stōrmy stürmisch.
 stōry Erzählung, Geschichte.
 stōūt stark.
 strāin Art und Weise.
 strāin (aufs höchste) anstrengen || to — away abseihen, abgießen.
 strāiten beschränken.
 strānge seltsam, auffallend.
 strānger Fremder.
 strāw Stroh.
 strēam Strom.
 strēet Straße.
 strēngth Kraft, Macht, Stärke.
 strēngthen verstärken.
 strēnuous emsig, eifrig.
 strict 1. genau; 2. streng, scharf.
 strīfe Streit.
 strike 1. schlagen: to — a blow einen Streich führen; 2. abschließen (Handel).
 strīve streben, sich bemühen.
 strōng 1. stark, heftig, fest; 2. laut.
 strōnghold Festung.
 strūggles s. Kampf; Anstrengung.
 strūggles v. (an)kämpfen.
 stūdy Studium.
 subdūe unterwerfen.
 subjēct v. unterwerfen, aussetzen.
 sūbjēct s. 1. Unterthan; 2. Gegenstand, Angelegenheit.
 sūbjēct adj. unterworfen.
 subjēction Unterwerfung.
 submit 1. unterwerfen; 2. sich ergeben, sich unterwerfen.
 subōrdinate untergeordnet, untergeben, abhängig.
 sūbsequent 1. darauffolgend; 2. — ly hernach.

subsist 1. bestehen; 2. sich ernähren, leben.
 substantial materiell, wesentlich.
 sūble (b stumm) schlau.
 sūburb Vorstadt.
 succēd 1. (nach)folgen; 2. Erfolg haben, gelingen.
 succēss Erfolg.
 succēssful erfolgreich.
 succēssion 1. Aufeinanderfolge, Kette, Reihe (von); 2. Erbfolge.
 sūdden plötzlich.
 sūffer 1. dulden; 2. erdulden, erleiden; 3. (mit Accus. u. Infin.) lassen.
 sūfferer Dulder, Geschädigter.
 sūffering Leiden.
 suffīce genügen, hinreichen.
 suffīcient hinreichend, hinlänglich.
 sūgar (s = sh) Zucker.
 suggēst eingeben, einflüstern.
 suggēstion 1. Einflüsterung; 2. (heimlicher) Ratichlag, Rat.
 sūit passen: suited passend.
 sūm Summe.
 sūmmit höchster Gipfel, Spitze.
 sūmpter-horse Saumpferd.
 sūnrise Sonnenaufgang.
 sūnset Sonnenuntergang.
 superfīcial oberflächlich.
 supērior s. Oberer, Vorgesetzter.
 supērior (to) adj. erhaben (über), höher (als).
 superiōrity Überlegenheit.
 supersēde beiseite setzen.
 sūpples geschmeidig.
 supply s. Vorrat: fresh — frische Mannschaft.
 supply v. versorgen: to keep supplied fortwährend versorgen.
 suppōrt s. 1. Unterstützung, Hilfe; 2. Lebensunterhalt.
 suppōrt v. (unter)stützen, unterhalten.
 supposē 1. annehmen; 2. vermuten, denken.
 suppress unterdrücken.
 suprēme höchst.
 sūrely sicher(lich).

sürf Brandung.
 surpâss übersteigen, treffen.
 sürplus Überschuß.
 surprîse Überraschung: to attack
 by — überrumpeln.
 surrênder sich ergeben.
 surrôund umgeben, umgrenzen.
 survîve überleben.
 survîvor Überlebender.
 suspêct (be)argwöhnen, vermuten:
 to be — ed im Verdacht stehen.
 suspîcion Argwohn, Verdacht.
 sustâin 1. aushalten, erleiden;
 2. unterstützen.
 swârm 1. schwärmen; 2. (with)
 wimmeln, voll sein (von).
 swêep fegen || to — down mit-
 fortreißen.
 swêepings, pl. Rehricht, Abschäum.
 swôllen angeschwollen, gewachsen.
 swôrd Schwert: to put to the —
 über die Klinge springen lassen.
 Sýbarite Sybarit (verweichlichter
 Mensch).
 syllable Silbe.
 syllogism logischer Schluß.
 sýstem System.
 systemâtical systematisch.

Tăct Tact, feines Gefühl.
 tâctics, pl. Tactik, Kriegskunst.
 tâint Fleck, Makel.
 tăke 1. an-, (ein)nehmen; über-
 nehmen; 2. gefangen nehmen ||
 to — the opposite side die
 entgegengesetzte Partei ergreifen;
 to — on one's self auf sich
 nehmen; to — away beseitigen;
 to — up auf-, in die Hand
 nehmen.
 tăle Erzählung.
 tălent Talent.
 tăme zähmen || to — down unter-
 werfen, niederbeugen.
 tănk Wasserbehälter, Cisterne.
 Tarpēian tarpeisch.
 tēam Gespann.
 tēar Thräne.
 tēar zerreißen.

Tē Dēum.
 tēdious langsam, langweilig.
 tēdiousness Langweiligkeit.
 tēll 1. erzählen; 2. (on) seine
 Wirkung thun (auf).
 temēritý Tollkühnheit.
 tēmpēr s. Temperament, Gemüts-
 art, Stimmung.
 tēmpérance Mäßigkeit.
 tēmperate maßvoll, gemäßigt.
 temptâtion Versuchung.
 tēndency Bestreben: to have the
 — (to darauf) hinzielen.
 tēderness Zartgefühl, Milde.
 tēnfold zehnfach.
 tēnt Zelt.
 tērm s. 1. Ausdruck, Wort; 2. —s
 Bedingungen || to come to —s
 ein Übereinkommen treffen, sich
 vergleichen; he makes his own
 terms er stellt s. eigenen B.
 tērm v. bezeichnen, nennen.
 tērminate endigen.
 tērrify erschrecken.
 tērritory Gebiet.
 tērror Schrecken.
 thănk danken.
 thătch (mit Stroh) decken.
 theătrical theatralisch.
 thēnceforth, thēnceforward fortan.
 therefore (spr. thār —) deshalb,
 daher.
 thĭck dick.
 thĭnk 1. denken, glauben; 2. halten
 (für), erachten.
 thĭn dünn.
 thĭrst Durst.
 thĭther dorthin.
 thorough (o = ū) 1. gründlich;
 2. — ly durch und durch.
 thought (thăt) Gedanke(n).
 thrēad Faden.
 thrēaten drohen.
 thrēshold Schwelle.
 throûgh über.
 throughôût durch . . . hindurch,
 durch ganz . . .; während (der
 ganzen Zeit).
 thrōw werfen || to — up auf-

werfen: to — away (upon) weg-
 werfen, verlieren (an); to — open
 aufreißen, weit öffnen.
 thūder Donner.
 tide 1. Flut; 2. Strom.
 tidings pl. Nachrichten.
 tiger Tiger.
 till bis: not . . . — nicht eher, als;
 erst.
 time s. 1. Zeit: it was some — es
 dauerte einige Zeit; at the same
 — zugleich; in no long — nach
 kurzer Zeit, at one — einmal:
 for some — seit einiger Zeit
 2. Mal.
 time v. nach der Zeit abmessen:
 well — ed zur rechten Zeit
 unternommen.
 timid furchtsam.
 timidity Furchtsamkeit.
 title 1. Titel, Adelstitel; 2. Recht.
 titular Titular.
 to gegenüber.
 toast (one) einen Toast ausbringen
 (auf), jem. hochleben lassen.
 togēther zusammen.
 toilsome mühevoll.
 token Zeichen.
 tolerable erträglich.
 tool (oo = ū) Werkzeug.
 tone Ton.
 top 1. höchster Teil; 2. (höchste)
 Spitze.
 torpid regungslos.
 torpor Erstarrung, Starrheit.
 torture Folter: to put to the
 — auf die F. schleppen.
 total gänzlich.
 totter wackeln, wanken.
 touch rühren.
 touching 1. rührend, ergreifend;
 2. in betreff.
 towards gegen, nach . . . hin.
 tract Landstrich.
 trade s. Handel.
 trade v. Handel treiben.
 trader Händler, Handelsmann.
 trading Handels-
 train s. 1. Zug; 2. Gefolge.

train v. üben, schulen, abrichten.
 trample trampeln, treten.
 tranquillity Ruhe.
 transaction Verrichtung, Geschäft.
 transmit übersenden, überbringen.
 transport Ausbruch (einer Leiden-
 schaft): —s of joy überschwäng-
 liche Freude.
 trap (auf)zäumen.
 traveller Reisender.
 treacherous verräterisch, heim-
 tückisch.
 treachery Verrätere, Treulosigkeit.
 treason Verrat.
 treasure Schatz.
 treasury 1. Schatzkammer; 2.
 (Staats-)Schatz, Kasse.
 treat 1. behandeln; 2. unter-
 handeln.
 treaty Vertrag.
 tremble zittern.
 tremendous furchtbar.
 tribunal Richterstuhl, Gerichtshof.
 tributary tributpflichtig: — water
 Nebenfluß.
 tribute Tribut.
 trick Trug, List.
 trifling gering(fügig).
 trinket Spielzeug.
 triple verdreifachen.
 triumph s. Triumph.
 triumph v. triumphieren.
 triumphal Sieges-, Triumph-; —
 procession Triumphzug.
 troop (oo = ū) Truppe: —s
 Streitkräfte.
 trophy Siegeszeichen.
 tropical tropisch.
 trouble s. Unruhe.
 trouble v. beunruhigen.
 true wahr(haft).
 trust s. Vertrauen: in — in Ver-
 wahrung; als Depositum(Fonds).
 trust v. trauen, zuversichtlich hoffen.
 truth Wahrheit, Wirklichkeit: with
 — der W. gemäß.
 try 1. versuchen, auf die Probe
 stellen, erproben; 2. verhören.
 tug ziehen, schleppen.

tūmult Tumult.
 tūrbulent stürmisch, leidenschaftlich,
 aufrührerisch.
 tūrn s. 1. Wendung, Umschwung,
 2. Reihe: in — der Reihe nach.
 tūrn v. sich wenden, drehen; || to —
 out hinauswerfen; to — round
 sich umwenden.
 twice zweimal.
 tŷranny Tyrannei, Gewaltthätigkeit.
 tŷrant Tyrann.

Ugliness (u = ū) Häßlichkeit.
 unāble nicht im stande.
 unaccūstomed (to) nicht gewöhnt
 (an).
 unāmiable unliebenswürdig.
 unbôūded unbegrenzt.
 uncongēnial nicht angemessen, un-
 zuträglich.
 uncōnquerable (qu = k) unbe-
 siegbar.
 uncūltivated 1. unangebaut; 2.
 ungebildet.
 undāunted unerſchrocken.
 undecēive den Irrtum benehmen,
 aufklären.
 undergō erleiden, erfahren.
 undefīned unbestimmt.
 understānd verstehen, erkennen:
 comfort was — stood man
 verstand sich auf ...; it is under-
 stood es gilt als selbstverständ-
 lich; to make — begreiflich
 machen.
 understāding Verstand.
 undertāke 1. unter-, übernehmen;
 2. wagen.
 undimīnished unvermindert.
 undisciplined ungeschult, zuchtlos.
 undistūrbēd ungestört.
 undo (o = ū) ungeschehen machen.
 unēasiness 1. Unruhe; 2. Be-
 ſorgniß
 unēasy 1. unruhig; 2. besorgt.
 unexpected unerwartet.
 unfōrtunately unglücklicherweise,
 leider.
 ungēnerous unedel, gemein.

ungrāceful widrig, unangenehm.
 unhāppy unglücklich, unselig.
 ūniform Uniform.
 unīte (ſich) vereinigen.
 ūnity Einheit.
 univērsal allgemein.
 unjūst ungerecht, unbillig.
 unknōwn unbekannt.
 unlēss wenn nicht.
 unlikē ungleich.
 unmāke vernichten, absetzen.
 unpōpular unbeliebt.
 unpopulāritŷ Unbeliebtheit.
 unprīncipled ohne Grundsätze,
 ſchwankend, unſtāt.
 unpŕomising nichts versprechend,
 hoffnungslos.
 unreāsonable unvernünftig, ohne
 Einſicht.
 unscrūpulous gewissenlos.
 unſettle verwirren, aufregen: un-
 settled unbestimmt, ungeordnet.
 unshāken unerſchüttert.
 unspāring ſchonungslos.
 untīl biß: not — nicht eher, als;
 erſt als.
 untīmely vorzeitig.
 unūſual ungewöhnlich.
 unwārlike unfriegeriſch.
 ūp the country landeinwärts; up
 to that day biß zu jenem Tage.
 uphōld aufrecht halten.
 ūpstart Emporkömmling.
 ūrge drängen || to — forward
 vorwärts treiben; he urged on
 him the expediency (of) er
 redete auf ihn ein, daß es rät-
 lich ſei . . .
 ūrgent dringend.
 ūſage Brauch, Gewohnheit.
 ūſe s. Gebrauch.
 ūſe v. anwenden, gebrauchen,
 pflegen.
 ūſed gewöhnt.
 ūſual üblich, gewohnt.
 uſūrper Thronräuber.
 ūſury Wucher, Wucherzinſen.
 ūtter adj. äußerſt, gänzlich, völlig.
 ūtter v. (aus)ſprechen.

Vāin vergeblich || in — vergebens.
vāin-glōrious prahlerisch.
vālid 1. stark; 2. gültig.
vālley Thal.
vālour Tapferkeit.
vāluable wertvoll, kostbar.
vālu s. Wert.
vālu v. (ab)schätzen, veranschlagen.
vārious verschieden.
vāquish besiegen.
vāssal Vasall.
vāst weit(gehend), umfassend.
vāult Gewölbe.
vēgetable Pflanzen-
vegetātion Pflanzenwuchs.
vēhement heftig, gewaltig.
venerātion Verehrung.
vēngeance Rache; Zorn.
vēnture wagen.
vērdure Grün.
vēry 1. sehr; 2. sogar; 3. wirklich
 || the — opposite gerade das
 Gegenteil; in its — source
 gerade in seiner Quelle, in seiner
 eigensten Quelle; the very
 existence das (einfache) Be-
 stehen.
vēteran altgedient.
vīce Laster, Fehler.
vīceroy Vizekönig.
vīceroyalty königliche Statthalter-
 schaft.
vīcinity Nähe, Nachbarschaft.
vīctim (Schlacht)opfer.
vīctōrious siegreich.
vīctory Sieg.
vīe wetten.
view (vū) s. 1. Blick, Anblick; 2.
 Absicht; 3. Einsicht (in).
view (vū) v. ansehen, betrachten.
vīgilance 1. Wachsamkeit; 2. Umsicht.
vīgorous 1. kräftig, kraftvoll; 2.
 nachdrücklich.
vīgour Kraft, Thatkraft.
vīlla Villa.
vīllage Dorf.
vīllain Schurke.
vīndicate verteidigen.
vīolate verletzen.

violātion Verletzung, Übertretung.
vīolence Heftigkeit, Gewalt(thä-
 tigkeit).
vīolent heftig.
vīrtual(ly) vermöge eigener Macht.
vīrtue 1. Tugend, Verdienst; 2.
 Tüchtigkeit || by — of kraft
vīrulent 1. giftig; 2. böschaft,
 heftig.
vīsion Vision, Phantasiegebilde.
vīsit v. besuchen.
vīsit s. Besuch.
visitātion Heimsuchung.
vīvid lebendig, lebhaft.
vōice Stimme.
vōluble lebhaft (im Reden).
vōte s. Stimme (bei Abstimmung).
vōte v. stimmen (für).
vōw geloben.
vōyage Seereise, Fahrt.
vūlgar 1. gemein, gewöhnlich;
 2. das gemeine Volk.
vūlture Geier.

Wāge s. 1. Pfand; 2. —s Lohn,
 Gehalt.
wāge v. 1. wagen; 2. führen
 (Krieg).
wāggon Wagen.
wāit warten || to — on seine
 Aufwartung machen.
wāke wecken.
wālk (l stumm) gehen.
wāll Mauer.
wānt fehlen.
wār Krieg.
wārdrobe Garderobe, Kleider-
 schrank.
wārehouse Waren-haus, -lager.
wārlike kriegerisch.
wār warm.
wārrant v. 1. ermächtigen; 2. ge-
 währleisten, verbürgen.
wārrant s. Vollmacht.
wārrior Krieger.
wār vorsichtig.
wāste müst || to lay — ver-
 müsten.
wāter-fowl Wasservogel.

wāving Schwenken: — of fans
Fächeln.

wāver hin und her schwanken.

wāy 1. Weg; 2. Weise || to give
— zurückweichen; to have one's
— seinen Willen durchsetzen;
to make one's way (against)
kämpfen (gegen).

wāywardness Eigensinn.

wēak schwach.

wēakness Schwäche.

wēalth Reichthum.

wēalthy reich.

wēār tragen.

wēariness Überdruß.

wēather Wetter.

wēaver Weber.

weigh (wā) abwägen.

wēlcome (home) bewillkommen.

wēll Brunnen, Minenschacht.

well-dirēcted wohlgezielt.

well-plāced wohlgelegen.

whīm Grille, Laune.

whīte weiß (schimmernd).

whīther wohin.

whōle ganz (w stumm) || on the
— in ganzen (genommen); the
— of der ganze.

whōlesale (w stumm) im ganzen,
massenhaft.

whōlesome (w stumm) heilsam,
gesund.

wīde weit.

wīll 1. Wille; 2. letzter Wille,
Testament.

wīlling 1. willig; 2. — ly gern.

wīn gewinnen.

wīndow (Schau-)Fenster.

wīpe abwischen.

wīsdōm Weisheit.

wīse weise.

wīsh s. Wuns̄ch.

wīsh v. wünschen, ersehnen.

wīt 1. Wiß; 2. Verstand; to be
frightened out of one's —s
aus Furcht alle Fassung ver-
lieren.

withdrāw (sich) zurückziehen.

withēr verwelfen, dahinwelfen.

withhōld 1. zurückhalten (von);
2. vorenthalten, verweigern.

withīn adv. im Innern.

withōūt adv. außen.

withstānd sich widersetzen.

wōrk 1. Werk; 2. Befestigungs-
werke || at — im Gange, im
Betriebe.

wōrld Welt.

wōrth wert: to be — a hundred
g. 100 G. besitzen.

woūnd verwunden, verletzen.

wrēck (w stumm) Trümmer.

wrēch (w stumm) Elender, Ver-
kommener.

wrēched (w stumm) elend, jäm-
merlich, unglücklich.

wrēchedness (w stumm) Elend.

wrīter (w stumm) 1. Schreiber;
2. Schriftsteller.

wrītership (w stumm) Schreiber-
stelle.

wrōng (w stumm) Unrecht, Unbill.

Yēar Jahr.

yēt 1. noch; 2. doch.

yiēld 1. geben; 2. nachgeben;
3. einbringen.

yōke Joch.

yoūng jung.

yoūth 1. Jugend; 2. Jüngling,
junger Mann.

Zēal Eifer.

Verlag der J. Lindauer'schen Buchhandlung, München.

Adelmann, Lehrbuch der französischen Sprache.

1. Kursus 2 Abteilungen je M. 1.50.

2. Kursus 2 Abteilungen je M. 1.80.

Géhart, Choix gradué, Französische Lese- und Vortragsstücke in Prosa und in Versen stufenweise geordnet M. 1.50.

Maistre, Xavier de, Le lépreux de la cité d'Aoste; les prisonniers du Caucase, herausgegeben von Professor A. Mayer, mit Wörterbuch M. —.70.

Molière, Le misanthrope, herausgegeben von Professor A. Mayer, mit Wörterbuch M. 1.—.

Bulwer, Edward, The last Days of Pompeji. Herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit 2 Plänen, 1 Abbildung, Questionnaire und Wörterbuch. 1892. S. 114. Preis M. 1.20.

Chateaubriand, F. de, Génie du Christianisme (existence de dieu prouvée par les merveilles de la nature). Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Wörterverzeichnis und Karte. 1892. 86 Seiten. M. —.90.

Dumas, Alexandre, Napoléon. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Karten, Plan und Wörterverzeichnis. 1893. M. 1.20.

Galland, Ant., Histoire d'Ali Baba. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Th. Link. Mit Questionnaire und Wörterverzeichnis. 1892. 80 S. M. 1.—.

Irving, Washington, The life and voyages of Christopher Columbus. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Questionnaire, Wörterverzeichnis und Karte. 1892. M. 1.20.

Maistre, La jeune Sibérienne. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Quest., Wörterverzeichnis und Karte. 128 S. 1890. M. 1.20.

Molière, L'avare. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Wörterbuch. M. 1.20.

Scott, Walter, Tales of a Grandfather. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Questionnaire, Wörterverzeichnis u. Karte. 1890. M. 1.30.

Souvestre, Émile, Au coin du feu. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Quest., Wörterverzeichnis und Karte. 1890. M. 1.20.

— *L'éclusier de l'Ouest*. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Quest., Wörterverzeichnis und Karte. 1890. 99 Seiten. M. 1.20.

Staël, Mme de, De l'Allemagne. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Quest. und Wörterverzeichnis. 1892. M. 1.20.

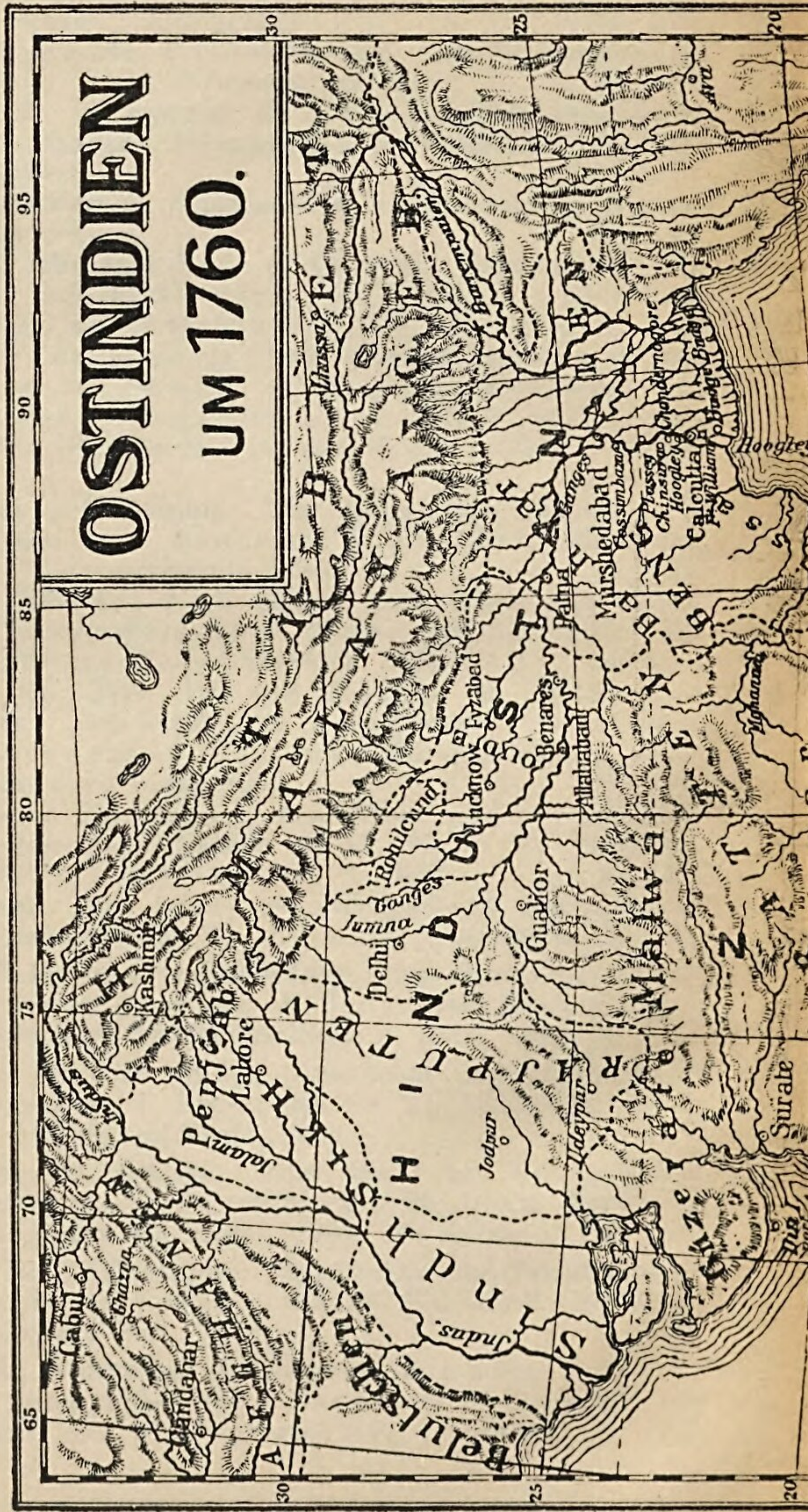
Töpffer, Rodolphe, Nouvelles genévoises. Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link. Mit Questionnaire und Wörterverzeichnis. 1891. 116 Seiten. M. 1.20.

RECEIVED

DEPT. MU

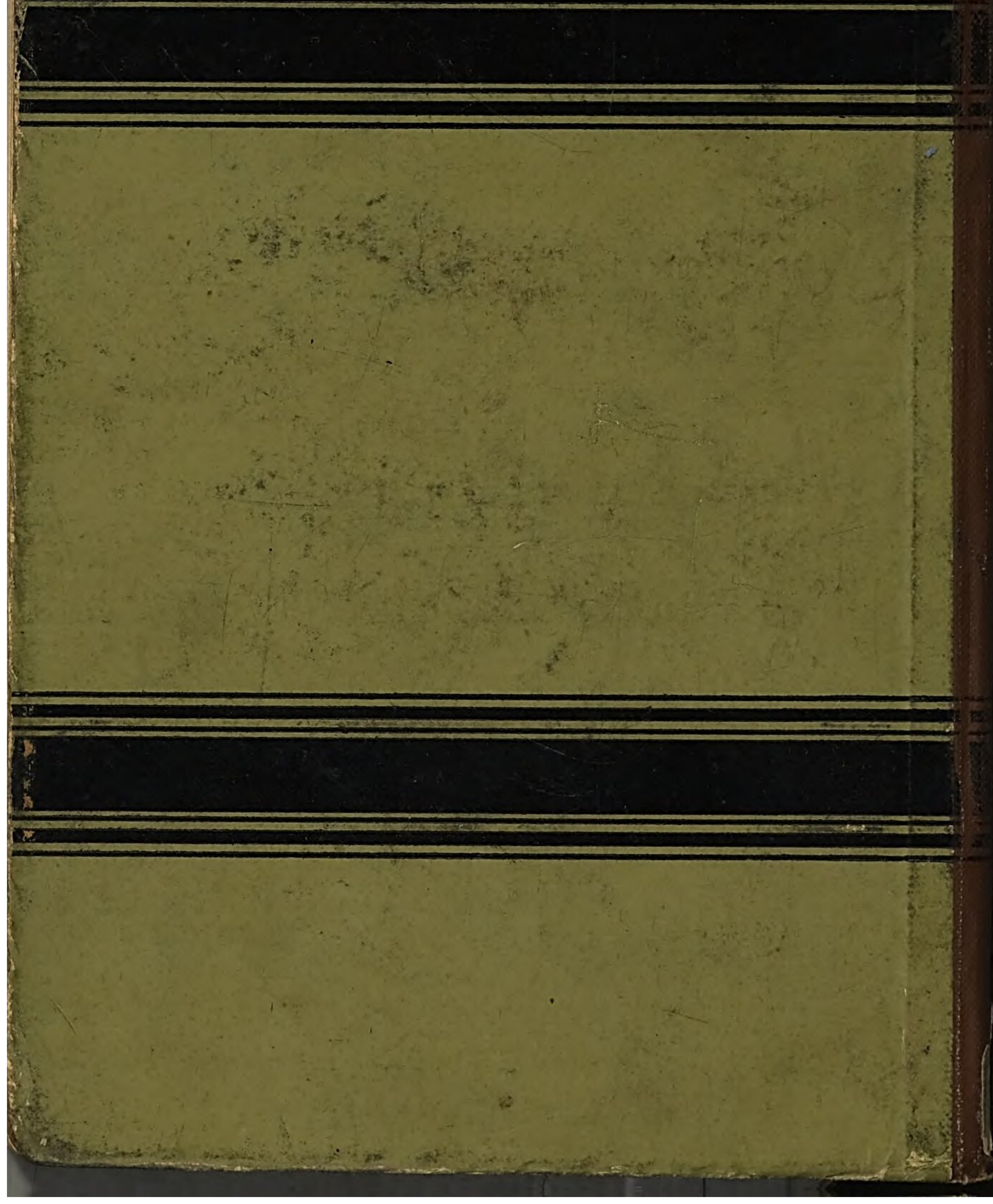
OSTINDIEN

UM 1760.









Macaulay, Thomas Babington,

Lord Clive Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch herausgegeben von J. Bauer und Th.
Link. Mit Wörterverzeichnis und Karte

München 1894

Biogr. 247 ea

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11570512-4